The Pacific.

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POETRY.

My First Home and My Last.

BY AN INVALID.

Out of my first home, warm and bright,
I passed to the cold world's lowering night,
From love more real than light or life,
To doubts and jealousy, fears and strife;
Ill hath it ended that well begun—
Into the shadow, out of the sun.

Out of my last home dark and cold,
I shall pass to the city whose streets are gold;
From the silence that falls upon sin and pain,
To the deathless joy of the angels' strain;
Well shall be ended that ill begun—
Out of the shadow, into the sun!

The Sphere and Duties of Government

IN REFERENCE TO PUBLIC MORALITY.

Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco, Thursday evening Jan. 4th, 1855, by Fletcher M. Haight, Esq.

In the yearnings for a higher civilization and a more perfect development of the individual man, which distinguish our day and generation, we perceive not only a great advance in all the arts conducive to social progress, but systems of government and the relative rights and duties of the governors and the governed, have been subjected to the severe test of philosophic examination and analysis. The great object of Government, which in all countries and and under all circumstances, must be to secure the rights of persons and property as well from domestic violence or fraud, as from foreign invasion, has not been doubted or denied. It may now be concealed that in few countries where modern civilization has made any progress, is the great, and to us, obvious truth that Government was made for man and not man for the Government, doubted or denied. Of the theory in this broad and general sense, we are all convinced. The truths which were slowly, but practically worked out by our colonial ancestors, have become, in the progress of events, the corner stones upon which are sought to be erected the superstructure of Government. Yet so intimately connected are all theories of Government with the actual experience and inner life, if I may so designate daily habits of thought and opinion, that no country has ever yet by any sudden and violent effort changed at once the Government of force for that of opinion and been successful in the effort.—This is asserted in regard to domestic changes. The yoke of foreign oppression may be thrown off, and with independence may come freedom, but no change arising from domestic causes which attempts, in a brief period to uproot all old associations and found a new Government upon any, even the best model, has succeeded. It is needless to quote instances. The student of history cannot fail to have remarked in the modern revolutions of continental Europe, these convulsive throes, nor to have perceived with what slow, though sure progress the British Constitution has been gradually forming, expanding and popularizing since the Barons of England compelled the grant of Magna Charta. If the life-time of a man scarcely suffices the great object of individual education, how can we anticipate that the mass of any people in less than a life-time can be rendered capable of sustaining by their own free and voluntary acts, a system of Government neither captivating by its splendor, nor sustained by arms, but resting entirely upon the intelligence and moral purity of the Governed. When therefore, we look for the emancipation of the people, and expect pure republican simplicity to replace the effete and apparently almost worn out monarchies of the old world it would be well to ascertain how far the great mass have been prepared by previous training for such great changes. Such results may as well be looked for, as that indicated in the homely and vulgar adage, that "when the sky falls we shall catch larks." It is in vain that a few enthusiastic, intelligent and patriotic men work, and labor, and fight, and fall—the leaven that is to leaven the whole mass is wanting, and those whose utmost cares and greatest anxieties have not mounted higher than the acquisition of food and raiment are content with any system which, in its administration gives promise of repose and security. The problem which in this country has so far been successfully worked out is neither understood nor appreciated by foreign philosophers, nor by many foreign emigrants to our shores. Indeed in our own country and among our own people, it is greatly to be feared that we are forgetting the great truth, "That we hold our liberties by the tenure of continuing worthy to hold them." Nor is there any want of noisy complaint and condemnation in the mass of various practices at war with sound morals, social happiness and security. Abundance of censure in the general, may be found in the public press and in the public assemblies of the people. But the moment you propose to put these general anathemas in the form of an individual or particular application you will be met with such a diversity of sentiment and such an opposition of views as to satisfy you that while vice in the abstract, may be regarded with aversion, individual aberation must be looked upon as venial—not only this, but those who are loud in the condemnation of the prevalent vices and immoralities of the times, can always see great danger in any remedies sought to be applied. It is not by general complaints, or the scoldings like those of garrulous old women—that any community was ever reformed, or kept from falling, if it did not need reformation. The axe must be laid at the root—the principle of good must be maintained, that of evil eradicated. A few plain principles are the results of all experience. There is no such thing in the history of any people, as sound morals in the absence of religious principle. There never was a moral community, or a community where order was maintained upon the basis of public sentiment in which there was no regard for the Sabbath day. There are but two safeguards of public order and security—one is force and the other opinion. The former is that used by the Governments of Europe in all their large cities. Public quiet and order are maintained by an effective force always at hand. Justice in other than political offences is sure and speedy. In the great mass of individual crimes and offences, there is no complaint of want of efficiency in the administration of the laws, or want of vigilance in detecting offenders. Public order and an effective police are essential and necessary to the existence of the Government, or rather to the maintenance of the rulers for the time being. When, however, you have passed from a Government of force to one depending upon opinion, it is most obvious that upon the unity and intelligence of that opinion, safety must depend. It is true that force is the ultimate resort of all Governments, but in a sense not inconsistent with the distractions I have stated. In a Government like ours, the execution of the laws is entrusted to officers chosen by the governed, and though the Sheriff may command the posse comitatus as the lawyers call it, and is theoretically invested with ample power to enforce his process, yet in a matter affecting public opinion where it is averse to the execution of the law, his call for aid will be like "calling spirits from the vasty deep"—He may call, but will they come? This has been amply verified in the execution of the fugitive slave law in all those communities opposed upon principle to its enactment and in various other instances which will readily occur even to a careless observer of passing events. More, however, of this hereafter, and I proceed to consider more particularly the proposition before us, viz: The duties and responsibilities of Government in reference to public morality. Certain duties all agree, devolve upon Government, such as the punishment of crimes committed against property—violations of personal liberty and offences involving directly individual security. It is not of the criminal code I design to speak, but of those preventive and indirect measures which have for their object a higher standard of morals for the people—a more perfect and complete enjoyment of those rights and privileges guarantied to all.

Is it for example within the province of Government to forbid public amusements on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday? to prohibit the business of liquor traffic on that day, or generally—to abolish public gambling houses and visit the sin and guilt of this vice upon the offenders? These are practical matters and the enquiry how far the rightful powers of Government may extend in these matters, is an enquiry, of deep and general interest. For moral and good men, especially those professing the belief and creed of the christian, should always see to it that their advocacy of any measures, is founded upon principles compatible with social well being applied in all conceivable cases. The aphorism of Jeremy Bentham, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" has been the end proposed by the philanthropist and at the same time the shibboleth of the demagogue. How far may Government act in this matter and what are the boundaries beyond which it must not pass? The sphere and duties of Government, is the subject of an exceedingly able article in the October number of the Westminster Review. The article is a review of, or rather suggested by a remarkable book, justly so entitled by the reviewer, and written by Baron von Humboldt, the elder brother of the great naturalist and published since the death of the author. The positions assumed, may be generally stated as follows. The author (Baron Humboldt) says:

"If we come now to the ultimate result of the whole argument we have been endeavoring to develope, the first principle we eliminate will be, that the state is to abstain from all solicitude for the *positive* welfare of the citizens, and not proceed a step further than is necessary for their mutual security, and protection against foreign enemies; with no other object should it impose restrictions on freedom."

In accordance with this general proposition the reviewer deduces others which are corollaries, viz:

1. All legislation having for its object an indirect influence upon education and morals, is not within the sphere and duties of Government.

2. That Government being the mere agent of individuals, can have no other or greater rights than individuals, and what an individual is not authorized to correct by force, is equally beyond the sphere and duties of Government.

The examination of these propositions would extend greatly beyond the limits prescribed on this occasion, and I have now merely stated them for the purpose of exhibiting the principles upon which this matter must rest. They may all be resolved into this general enquiry for the present purpose. Is it within the sphere and duties of Government to legislate for positive welfare, or is it within the appropriate exercise of Governmental power to promote this welfare by indirect means? For instance, ignorance and vice are admitted consorts. Is it admissible to legislate for public and general education to promote through this means, the virtue and happiness of the people? This is an instance, and the most palpable one of the indirect influences. The author and the reviewer say not. It may be conceded that the world is governed too much, and that local, sectional and interested legislation has often been the result of a confused or inadequate conception of the province and duty of Government. It may be true that many have grown fat upon the unclean drippings of partial legislation, yet before we conclude to abandon the exertion of the powers of Government for promote good—such, for instance, as education, internal improvement and obvious morality, we may inquire whether the theories I have stated belong to that practical class which our own experience has applied to the liberal and free Governments of this Union, or whether they are the Utopian dreams of a transcendental and impracticable philosophy—as applied to us, I submit these are conclusive answers, but on this occasion little more can be done them to state them.

1. It is admitted that the authority of history and example is against all this theorizing. No Government has yet furnished an instance of the practical working of the theory of the German philosopher or his English reviewer. All experience is the other way and while the blessings and benefits of education and other measures of positive welfare are admitted, it is said these ends may be better attained by individual and voluntary association. It is alleged these ends would be thus attained, if Governmental patronage did not chill and blight individual effort. I have mentioned this subject and the high authority by which it was sustained for the purpose of evidencing what I have already said, that the extreme radical opinions of Europeans, however honestly entertained or ably vindicated, only evidence that they have embraced liberty as a theory, and not a free Government in its necessary and unavoidable practical workings. With us there is no distinction between the governors and the governed—We have, and do from time to time, select our agents, to whom we commit for convenience and effectiveness the same powers we ourselves passed. We impose certain restrictions necessary for the security of individual rights, but the general welfare so far as our State Governments are concerned, is committed to those representatives of our voluntary association. The great distinction between our system and that of European monarchies, Prussia for example, is that our whole system is voluntary, if it would be right and proper for voluntary associations to be formed for great public aims and ends. If, for instance, the great business of education should go on, which all admit, and this as a means of positive welfare and happiness, and interferes with no right, it is within the principle objects and aims of our association for Governmental purposes. But say our philosophers, you have no right to take the money of A. to educate the children of B. for in so doing your acts are partial and oppressive. We answer that the objects of our Government—its constitution—its maintenance—its life and being require that all should be educated for the discharge of the duties of citizenship. All persons in this sense, are the children of the Republic, whoever may be their natural progenitors. The system we have adopted and under which B. prospers and accumulates, renders this education not only expedient, but necessary for safety and mutual protection. If, unlike the Spartan mother, B. has no children to give to the Republic, his failure in one duty should be no exemption from a universal and general burthen. I have instanced this subject of education because this is confessedly by foreign theorists, one of the indirect means of welfare, and not according to their views within the sphere and duties of Government. It is that too, with which all are so familiar that the argument will be better understood. If there ever was a people who learned their rights and ably vindicated them—who left all and toiled and suffered for the enjoyment of perfect freedom, that people were the first colonists of New England. While as yet their whole Government was one of voluntary association, and long before wealth had corrupted, or indolence and luxury relaxed the energies of this stiff-necked race, the general court of Massachusetts compelled schools in every hamlet, and grammer schools in every town of adequate size, supported by taxation, by licensed teachers, and all were compelled to send their children. The first instance on the records of history, when the good of the commonwealth was deemed so intimately associated with the education of the people, that education was compelled.

2. The proposition is not true that the powers conferred on our government are but the aggregation of individual powers, and that what an individual could not compel by force the government should not enforce. Even in our criminal code there are great variety of offences called misdemeanors which individuals have no right to take cognizance of or redress, and which, by the common law and all other codes are denominated criminal, and have been and always will be redressed by the aid of the judicial department of the government. It is only that higher grade of crime known as felonies, in which individuals may arrest when the offender is caught in the very act.

Lastly. Having said thus much, and I fear wearied your patience with what may seem to you abstractions, I come to consider what is the rightful exercise of the powers and duties of government in regard to the passage of laws for the better observance of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. Now, we must assume, because our limits do not permit argument, what I suppose all Americans or at least the great majority, admit: That rest from toil and labor one day in seven—that the setting apart of that time to meditation, worship and religious duty, is eminently conducive to the good order, peace, welfare and happiness of any community. If you show me a community where the Sabbath is openly disregarded and set at nought by the whole population, I will show you one where, unrestrained by the power of force at hand to be immediately exercised, crimes of violence and fraud are daily and hourly occurrences, where the bonds of civil order and social life are so weakened that offenders go unpunished, and the greater the criminal the more certain is the immunity from crime. Assuming, therefore, that this is one of those indirect means of promoting the positive welfare of the State; that it stands upon the same foundation with education, internal improvements, and other objects intended for the general welfare, and as regards which there is, it may be assumed, an almost unanimous public sentiment, the enquiry still remains—is there anything in this particular matter which renders it an inappropriate subject of legislation? Those who concede the general principle say that any legislation on this subject is in violation of our conceded principles in regard to the union of church and state, the freedom of conscience, and the liberty of worship. The argument that the compulsory observance of Sunday has any the most remote relation to any particular form of the christian religion, or any mode of worship, is hardly deemed available by those who use it. A form of religion consists of dogmas and ceremonies. The public observance of Sunday has no reference to any particular form of christianity, but on the contrary, leaves the freedom and opportunity of worship in their own way, and after their own forms. It prescribes no dogmas of faith and calls only for abstinence from what may be detrimental to public morals and annoying to those who worship.

In regard to this matter, however, there is this prevailing error—this confounding of forms with things—the substitution in the mind for religion itself, the requirements of sectarian discipline, and because there is the utmost latitude of freedom of worship and of conscience declared in our fundamental laws it is assumed that we as a people, a nation, and a government, have no religion. It may be, and is true, that of its spirit we have less than we ought to have, and that our short-comings in duty are conclusive proofs of the weakness of our faith, yet it is not true that the American People have not an acknowledged religion; we submit it is an assumption contradicted by the fundamental laws of the Republic—by the known, admitted and repeated recognitions of every State government in the Union and of the National government. No nation or people ever yet held together and became a permanent and established community without a religion of some kind, a faith in a something hereafter. It is one of the elements of all national character—it is that which more than anything gives cast, color and complexion to individual character, to national literature, to (in its largest sense) political action. Protestant christianity is the religion of the country: we leave all others free—the fire-worshipper of Persia and the disciple of Confucius—the Brahmin of India and the Priests of Japan, Mahometan and Jew, may here all alike build their temples, pagodas or mosques, and kindle upon altars protected by public law the fires of sacrifice. But it is not the less true that we have a religion of our own, and it is equally certain that, unsustained by the religious principle, a part of our birth-right, and the richest jewel of our inheritance, we should be a chaotic mass and not hang together for ten years. But though we all feel and know that this is so it is well to look back upon our history, our present and past practices, our forms and modes of business, our laws and legislation, and see if there is not in all these the most abundant recognition of the fact of christianity as a living and controlling principle.

The first settlement of this country was made by men not in pursuit of commercial adventure—they did not come in search of gold or precious stones, the hardy race who peopled New England came to found a new empire upon principles such as never before laid at the foundation of national superstructure. With them as with the emigrants to Jamestown, the religious principle was paramount and controlling. So also came William Penn and his colonists—the followers of the inner light. Persecution for religious opinion in some form or other was the origin of most of our great communities, and it would be a denial of all history and a perversion of plain and obvious facts to assert that up to the declaration of Independence and the formation of our Constitution we had not, in all the modes compatible with freedom of conscience acknowledged our faith and taken for our guide the great and sovereign Ruler of the Universe. In that most remarkable document, the declaration of independence, this is the concluding sentence: "and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of *Divine Providence*, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." We began the contest acknowledging a Divine Providence and invoking its aid and support, and throughout that long and arduous contest the song of praise and the voice of prayer were heard amid the shouts of victory or the wailings of disaster and defeat. It was this firm reliance upon just and over-ruling providence that sustained the hopes of the patriot and nerved the arm of the soldier. When we look back upon the long preparation of heart and mind for that contest; when in fancy we see the small band that landed upon Plymouth rock, and with nothing before them but the vast, grand, and interminable wilderness, with nothing to look back upon but a boisterous, stormy and winter's sea, do we wonder that is heard to mingle with the moan of the waves and the sighing of the wilderness the hymn of praise and the voice of prayer. Privation and suffering were here, as in most instances, the lot of the early settlers—disease thinned their numbers, and those spared by disease had to combat with want and poverty and savage warfare; but they were made perfect through suffering. It is as true of nations as of individuals, that uninterrupted prosperity has an almost inevitable tendency in nations as well as individuals to demoralization. If it was with a profound knowledge of the human character (even if inspiration is denied) that the great apostle said, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth," with nations as with individuals, afflictions seem to be the appointed means of repentance and reform. As has been beautifully said, "suffering is the plow that turns up the furrows of the human soul, into which the Almighty scatters broadcast the seeds of immortal life."

The next recognition or authority on this subject is the constitution of the United States. It requires an oath or affirmation from all public officers, but repudiates any religious test. What is the meaning of this? What is an oath, as understood then as understood now? How is it administered to the President, Members of Congress, &c. If we do not acknowledge and have a religion, what kind of oath or affirmation is intended?

The practice under the government.—Neither house of Congress nor perhaps any State Legislature begins or opens its session on the morning of each day without an invocation to the God of the Christian. Various attempts have been made at different times by men professing great liberality, to abolish this usage as inconsistent with our fundamental laws, but they have always signally failed. If we do not acknowledge God in all our ways, at least there never has been in any American community other than an acknowledgment of our religion in all the ceremonies of great public and national occasions. Within two months past fifteen States of this Union, by public appointment of our rulers, on the same day and about the same hours, sent up their united voices of thanksgiving and praise for the unnumbered mercies and benefits of which we have been the recipients. Other States chose different days, but in nearly if not quite all was at least the form of the annual thanksgiving. What does this mean? Is it a mere form adopted from caprice and continued from habit and ostentation, or is it one of the time honored and sincere outpourings of grateful hearts to the author of all good, for blessings unnumbered and mercies uncounted, from his exhaustless store. It would be easy to multiply instances, and I ought rather to offer an apology for referring to such incidents as I have for the illustration of the truth that we have a religion, though it is purely voluntary and disconnected from the State, and to enforce what is an important truth, that religion may and does exist in the hearts of the people in all the forms of law and legislation and characterises all public occasions, though the State has no church and it is to be hoped never will have any. Because we tolerate all religions it would be a nonsequitur to say we had none. It might as well be said of England and France that they have no national religion, with an established church, because they tolerate dissent and protect dissenters. It is not true, therefore, that the protection of Sunday from desecration has anything to do with a church establishment. We admit that it recognises the christian religion as the religion of the country, and in recognising it it does that entirely consistent with the greatest toleration and in perfect harmony with all our maxims of government and with the most perfect freedom. We understand freedom to consist in doing that which exerts no deleterious influence upon public morals and originates no invasion upon private rights.

The constitution of this State recognises Sunday. It gives ten days to the Governor to return a bill, but if one of those days is Sunday that is not computed because it is not a day for secular thoughts or secular affairs.

Every country has some system of law—some general rules or codes for the determination of private rights and for the security of persons and property. In this State, and all the States of this Union with one exception, the common law of England has been adopted. Now there never was and never can be any system of laws which does not admit as its foundation some system of religion. No code was ever promulgated and no country ever existed under any code or systems of law in any degree of advanced civilization without having more or less of the religious principle as its foundation. The common law, as was well said by the judge of our criminal court the other day, is the birthright of the Anglo Saxon:—wherever he founds his government or is engaged in the administration of its affairs, he carries it with him. In this State, at the first session of the Legislature, and on the 13th day of April, 1850, the Legislature passed a bill introducing the common law in the words following, "The common law of England, so far as it is not repugnant or inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, or the constitution or laws of the State of California, shall be the rule of decision in all the courts of this State."

A similar enactment is found in all the States except Louisiana, and the common law is gradually growing into the rule of decision as new cases arise not provided for by their codes. We thus obtain a system of laws matured by the wisdom and experience of ages adapted to our wants and necessities and consonant with our habits, thoughts, feelings and opinions. It is a vain thing to seek to impose upon any people a system of jurisprudence alien to their habits of daily life. Spain was a Roman province, and the civil law was of course interwoven with the habits, thoughts and opinions of the people, and though the kings of Spain in the 11th or 12th century forbade any quotation or reference to the civil law, yet it continued to be the rule of conduct, and was the foundation of their codes. The laws sustained by habit and opinion were stronger than the Cortes. (See also the instance of Kentucky in reference to laws of Virginia.)

Now I have already said there is not and cannot be a system of jurisprudence which ignores all religious sentiment. We should therefore expect that the common law had some foundation of the kind. It is formally introduced and is to govern in all cases where not inconsistent with the constitution, and where it remains unchanged by positive legislative enactment. If the common law of England is the rule to govern us, where it remains unchanged by the constitution and laws, we are to follow its precepts. It comes in place of legislation and provides for what legislation has omitted, and indicates the offences for which a punishment should be imposed. It will be conceded that if the constitutions of national and state governments do not sanction christianity, at least they do not condemn it. The most that can be said is, they are silent. We are then to look at the common law. Now, we submit the proposition, proved by the ablest commentators and judicial decisions, that christianity is part of and recognised by the common law. In Woodison Lectures, vol. 2, p. 517, it is so stated.

In an early case before England's great Chief Justice, Lord Hale, reported in 1st Ventris, page 293, in Taylor's case, the Court declared the principle that an offence against Christianity was an offence against the common law, for Christianity was part and parcel of the common law. In a later case, of the King vs. Woolstoon, reported in Strange, page 834, the Lord Chief Justice Raymond said: "Christianity is part of the common law of England, and therefore to be protected by it, now whatever strikes at the very root of Christianity, tends manifestly to the dissolution of the civil government. So was Lord Hale's opinion; and I would have it taken notice of that we do not meddle with any difference of opinion, and we interpose only when the very root of Christianity itself is struck at." In these sentiments the whole Court concurred. Other cases might be cited, but for present purposes these are deemed sufficient. Now if Christianity is part of the law of the land, it would seem to be necessary that Sunday as it is called, or the Christian Sabbath, should be protected from open and shameless desecration. Accordingly, we find that it is an offence at common law. In the 4th volume of Sir William Blackstone's commentaries, at page 63, will be found authority on this subject. He says: "Profanation of the Lord's day, vulgarly (but improperly) called Sabbath breaking, is an offence against God and religion, punished by the municipal law of England. For besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be publicly transacted on that day in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which usually follows its profanation, the keeping of one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to a State, considered merely as a civil institution. It humanizes, by the help of conversation and society, the manners of the lower classes, which would otherwise degenerate into a sordid ferocity and savage selfishness of spirit; it enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds of the people that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make them good citizens, but which yet would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted continuance of labor, without any stated times of recalling them to the worship of their Maker. And therefore the laws of King Athelstan forbade all merchandising on the Lord's day under very severe penalties." So wrote the great commentator, and such is the common law. The foundation of the principle was laid before even the Roman conquest. Its recognition is to be found in the laws of the Saxon Athelstan. The same principle will be found elucidated in Kurn's Justice, volume 3, page 304, a book of very high authority.—So also in Kurn's eclesiastical law, 412.

In accordance with this fundamental principle of the common law, various statutes at different times have been passed in England, defining more clearly the offence and annexing appropriate punishments.—Similar statutes have been passed in most of the United States, particularly New York, Missouri and Ohio.

I leave out of this view the New England States. Their positive legislation on the subject of religion and the observance of Sunday, is well, widely and generally known, and may be said to have taken place under circumstances not favorable to free thought on this subject. I believe their legislation was wise, and its wisdom is seen in the good order, quiet and peace of their communities. Nor is there any difficulty in legislation on this subject. Other communities have lead the way, and their experience has defined with accuracy and wisdom what should be done and what left undone. A wise and just medium is found in American and English legislation in regard to this matter. Extremes are not desirable in anything. For instance, the prohibition in that somewhat apochryphal publication called the blue laws of Connecticut, that a man should not kiss his wife on Sunday, would be deemed somewhat extravagant, perhaps difficult of enforcement. But just and wise legislation would meet with public favor and sanction. Some objections have arisen from the fact that there are many among us who bring with them their tastes and habits, and their gratification requires Sabbath desecration. An unanswerable answer to all this is, our laws recognize the Sabbath—its desecration is forbidden by a fundamental principle of the common law of England, which is our guide.—It is the duty of all good citizens to obey the laws; especially is it the duty of those who have chosen this as the land of their adoption, to remember that they came to be protected by laws already made, and under a government formed, and it is neither modest nor decent to ask us to throw away that law which is our inheritance, and to blot out those memories connected with all the glories of the past, and those guaranties which secure to us the blessings of the future, that they may find appropriate employment or amusement.

It is also said that there is a disagreement as to the day to be observed. With a very inconsiderable exception there is no disagreement among Christians. We are under the dispensation of Christianity; we are neither Jews nor Mahometans. Our law fixes the day, and so firmly has it stood the test of time and controversy, that it may for this reason claim to have had more than human agency in its establishment.

I have thus far discussed this subject without reference to any other than the authority of men—to any other law than that of man's creation. I leave the more solemn and impressive argument of religion to the pulpit, where it more appropriately belongs. That the Lord rested the seventh day and hallowed it—that the teachings of Moses and the Prophets—the thunders of Sinai under the old dispensation, and the mission of Christ under the new, all proclaim the duty and enforce its observance, believers in Christianity neither doubt nor deny. In addition to these most impartial men, unaffected with the fanaticism of infidelity—for it has its fanatics—will admit the benign influence of religious teaching and example upon merely secular concerns, and this cannot go on without Sabbath ordinances and observances.

Much has been recently said in regard to means of communication with the Atlantic States, and the consequent anticipated increase of population, business and wealth. These things are worthy the effort of those who seek the public good, but it is no less desirable to attain these ends that social life should find here security and be capable of its highest development. If education was so generally diffused, and morality so firmly established, and Christianity so universally acknowledged, that there might be undisturbed slumber with unbarred doors, throughout the length and breadth of the land, many a worthy working emigrant, with his family around him, would seek here his future home. But how can those who labor for the material interests expect the farmers and artizans of the older States to leave well regulated communities to rear their families where the tone of moral sentiment encourages horse racing on Sundays, and the State is the recipient of the profits of licensed gambling. In no other State of this Union, underthe common law system, are these things so, and with all the elements of material growth in greater abundance than in any other land, they must lie in a great measure waste and unoccupied until the tone of public morality shall give some assurance that the night of moral darkness is passed, and the day spring from on high has shone upon us.

Temptations to Fraud.

The late extraordinary increase of defalcations, embezzlements, frauds and robberies committed by men in places of trust is not an unexpected event. When the world was startled by the news of gold mines discovered in California, richer than any that had ever been worked before, men of sober minds predicted a sudden increase of luxury, with its temptations and crimes. The increase of luxury followed immediately. Men who were reared in poverty became suddenly affluant, and made that use of their gains which the newly rich are very apt to do, adopting showy and expensive habits of living. There is nothing more contagious than such habits in a community. Men who are less able to support them are dazzled by them, and are seized by a desire to imitate what they so much admire. Then come temptations to supply by forbidden means the extravagance into which they are betrayed. Merchants' clerks embezzle the money of their employers; post-office clerks rob the mails; tellers in banks pocket the funds of the institutions which employ them; persons to whom the management of railroads is entrusted issue spurious certificates of stocks.

It may be observed that, from the time of the sentimental felon Dr. Dodd to the present day, and doubtless upward from the time of Dodd to that of Jacob and Esau, the incentives to the commission of embezzlements and forgeries have not been so much the necessities of the delinquents as their desire to support a certain style of living. They have defrauded those who trusted them, not because they were hungry or without proper clothing and shelter, but because they desired to live either idly or elegantly. The temptation by which they fell was not that of want, it was a temptation incident to a state of prosperity in the community.

It is not so much the habit of dwelling in elegant and spacious houses, sumptuously furnished, driving handsome carriages, going magnificently dressed and giving costly entertainments—though these may be carried to a high pitch of fastidiousness and effeminancy—that demoralizes the community by its immediate effect, as the wish which it awakens in others to copy the the same style of living. For this reason the man of great wealth, who lives in a style of respectable plainness, does more for the public morals than any declaimer against vice.

The present hard times are the occasion of bitter complaints; we hear from all quarters reports of embarrassments, failures and want of employment. This state of things has its hardships, it is true, but it has also its wholesome effects. It forces many to practice economy who otherwise would have gone on in a career of extravagance which would have ruined them, and makes them familiar with frugal habits in spite of themselves. In the pause from active and eager enterprise which it creates, it gives us leisure to set some things right which are going wrong; it allows us time to detect defaulters and cheats, and ferret out post-office thieves, and it causes the public mind, recovered from the intoxication of prosperity, to dwell upon these offences long enough to give the example of detection and disgrace its due moral effect.—*N. Y. Eve'g Post.*

Credit and Character.—There is no lesson more important for the young, than that which inculcates promptness and punctuality, not only in all monetary dealings, but in every transaction of life. Nevertheless, it is a common error with many to disregard both qualities, and thus to impair confidence, destroy credit, and weaken character. Only let it once be understood that an individual is reliable and may be depended upon; that he will fulfil his engagements, no matter how fiery the ordeal through which he is compelled to pass, and the character of that man will be established upon a rock of adamant. This is one great secret, not only of success in trade, but of confidence, esteem and respect among friends and neighbors. It forms the soul and source of an enlarged credit. Reliability is indeed not only a great virtue, but it is absolutely essential in our dealings with one another, and in every phase and condition of life. Never make a promise that you do not intend to perform, and be especially careful to avoid entering into an engagement that you know it will be almost impossible to fulfil. The consequences of such an error must be to impair confidence, induce caution, and excite distrust.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

THE PACIFIC.
SAN FRANCISCO.
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1855.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. The publication of the Pacific will be suspended next week in consequence of some new arrangements to be made in the printing department. We intend fitting up a new office containing type and other materials of our own, and this and other changes to be made, involve the necessity of the suspension of one week. Two weeks from to-day we shall commence again to go forward without any more delay.

Legislation for the Sabbath.

We invite attention to the able address found on our first page, on the duties of government in reference to public morality. We bespeak for it a slow and careful perusal. The reader will be well repaid for his time spent in it. The general statements are interesting and new to many, and the argument sound and conclusive.

The information given in this address is just what is needed at the present time in our State. Nothing could have been more timely, or better calculated to correct some of the loose and ignorant impressions of late gaining ground in the public mind, in reference to the duties which the State owes to public morals. Practically, the masses of our population have so deteriorated in morals that they are getting very bad in theory. The heart has affected the head. Bad practices have brought about very wrong views. So long have the obligations of our common religion been forgotten, and its institutions disregarded that some are beginning to deny the former and treat with contempt the establishment of the latter. We refer especially to the institution of the Sabbath. This is intimately associated with the existence of pure christianity, with good morals, with the order and welfare of the community. Destroy the Sabbath and the latter cannot exist, or but in name. We all know this in California from a long and severe experience, and who that is an American by birth and education can ever deny it?

And yet, as we have said, other and strange views are beginning to fall upon the public ear and gain a popularity in certain quarters. Some presses even are giving aid to such sentiments. We are gravely told in so many words that our government has nothing to do with christianity or public morality, that as a nation, or government, we are no more Christian than we are Mohammedan or Mormon, and that the State has no more right to prohibit the public desecration of the Sabbath than to enjoin a creed and ceremonies—in other words the government can do nothing for public virtue or for the positive welfare of the citizen.

It is time that sentiments so baneful in their influence upon the public mind, so anti-American, so thoroughly European in their origin and odor, were met and exposed. The author of the address alluded to has well done his task. His allusions to our early history, to the origin of our government, the sentiments of its founders, the recognition of God and the Sabbath in the Constitution of the United States and in those of all the States, and to the Common Law of England, and its adoption everywhere, save in Louisiana, by the American people, are well made and most effective.

We would commend this address of Mr. Haights to the careful study of the members of our Legislature. We think it will throw much light upon the Sabbath question, and aid them in arriving at a just conclusion in reference to framing a law for the better observance of this day. That there are no real objections to the passage of such a law, and that the best interests of our State imperatively demand it they will be induced to believe. That the people as a whole, desire its enactment—especially those now most engaged in Sunday traffic—there can be but little doubt. Public sentiment in the mines as well as in the valleys and large towns, we speak from knowledge, is now ready for it, and we are confident that the law will prove popular and be well sustained.

It has been common for Californians to decry California Society. Children are generally most truthful echoes. An urchin scarcely old enough to articulate cleverly, was asked, not long since, "Well, master John, how do you like California?" "Oh, pretty well," he answered, "but the society is horrible."

The time has passed by for this unmeaning complaint. "Ye shall no more use this proverb."

Our cities are becoming populous with refined and intelligent families. One cannot travel in California without meeting such everywhere. Pleasant cheer is found in thousands of houses on the plains, and in the mountains. We have tarried with many and partaken of their hospitality, whom we would love often to meet in the walks of life. May homes still multiply among us.

Governor Bigler's Message.

This document was given to the Legislature on the third of the month. It is, on the whole, an excellent State paper. Its literary merits might have been enhanced without detracting at all from its strength, though, somewhat perhaps from its length. Still the clearness and fullness with which it treats of most of the subjects it embraces compensates for the space it occupies, and we can honestly say that we read the whole with interest, if not with the highest satisfaction. After an exordium expressing "gratitude to the Great Disposer of human events," and giving good advice to the Legislature, it exhibits the condition of the finances of the State. $1,284,142 23 debt not provided for.

Amount of debt paid since Dec. 20th, 1853, $1,717,303 47. Only six States in the Union better off. To provide for the payment of the debt the Governor proposes to sell more of the Water Front of San Francisco; petition Congress for the "Civil Fund," or at least the money spent by California in supporting State Government before she was admitted into the Union. And bring into market the swamps and overflowed lands belonging to the State.

He proposes considerable reduction in the expenses of the State Government, and to effect this the Constitution must be amended, but the Governor does not favor a Convention for this purpose which would cost at least $300,000. He prefers the method prescribed in the instrument itself—he says.

"By the adoption of the reforms proposed in my Annual Messages of 1853 and 1854, it is believed that an annual saving to the State will be effected, exceeding in the aggregate the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand two hundred dollars, as follows, viz:

By biennial sessions of the Legislature,	$171,000 00
By reducing pay of members, to eight dollars per diem, and mileage one-half	110,000 00
By limiting session to ninety days,	43,200 00
By reducing cost of transportation of prisoners, from one dollar to fifty cents per mile,	10,000 00
By reducing Governor's salary to six thousand dollars,	4,000 00
By reducing salary of Supreme Judges to six thousand dollars,	12,000 00
	$350,200 00

He suggests also, for the sake of relieving the people from burdens, and allowing the poorest citizen access to the Courts, to reduce the fees of various officers, and to prevent the exaction of pre-payment.

He calls attention to the Public Lands of the State, and urges particularly early and earnest efforts to secure the School Lands, that they may be sold and the interest applied to the support of schools free for all. He speaks largely and highly, to say the least, of Common School education and its benefits, And asks an appropriation to prosecute for escheated estates valued at two millions of dollars, to secure them for the children of the State. And gives the following statistics.

In 1853, the whole number of Puplic Schools was 51; number of Teachers, 57; number of Children reported, 10,953; number attending School, 4,193.

In 1854, number of Schools, 167, being an increase of 116; number of Teachers, 213—increase, 156; number of Children reported, 20,075—increase, 9,122; number attending School, 9,773—increase, 5,580.

Of the present School Law he says:

The existing law may require modification to render action under it efficient in the protection of the oights of the State, and uniform in its operations, and if so, I have no doubt that all the changes required will be suggested by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in his Annual Report, which is commended to your especial consideration.

He speaks in glowing terms of the resources of the mines, and gives the following statistics:

OPERATIONS IN QUARTZ.

Counties.	No. of Cos.	Capital.	Expenses.	Receipts.
Nevada	5	$700,000	$299,870	$716,000
Shasta	1	27,000	19,200	53,000
El Dorado	5	140,000	119,892	490,000
Amador	6	140,000	213,166	412,000
Total	18	$1,007,00	652,128	1,671,000

These eighteen companies have been in successful operation during the past year, and the above figures, obtained upon careful inquiry, may be regarded as nearly correct.

It is proper here also to state that fourteen other companies, four in Siskiyou and Klamath, two in Nevada, one in Sierra, two in Placer, one in Tuolumne, and four in Mariposa, have also been in successful operation, and doing quite as well during the past year as the eighteen above referred to, but as no returns have been received from them they are not included in the above.

It is also known that during the latter part of the year sixteen other companies commenced operations in the following named counties, and with capital stock as below stated.

	No. of Companies.	*Capital Stock.*
Placer	1	$ 22 000
Nevada	6	104,000
El Dorado	4	46,000
Amador	3	18,000
Tnolumue	2	50,000
Total	16	$240,000

These new companies, it is understood, all commence operations with very flattering prospects of success.

CANALS AND DITCHES.

	No. of Miles.	*Value.*
El Dorado	173	$380,000
Calaveras	180	369,000
Tuolumne	185	400,000
Amador	129	298,000
Placer	160	330,000
Nevada	208	400,000
Sierra	129	117,000
Total	1,164	$2,294,000

In addition to the above, in the same counties, and in others, there is quite a number of canals and ditches, which, within a few months, will be in actual use, contributing greatly to the general prosperity of the mining region.

The following is the amount of gold bullion exported to Europe and the Atlantic States, as exhibited by manifest at the Custom House, San Francisco, during the years 1853 and 1854:

1853.	1st Quarter	$15,157,913 58
"	2d "	14,095,035 18
"	3d "	12,241,476 99
"	4th "	15,336,023 18
	Total—1853	$56,830,448 93
1854.	1st Quarter	$ 9,764,702 96
"	2d "	13,786,458 01
"	3d "	13,794,760 47
"	4th "	13,088,752 00
	Total—1854	$50,434,873 44

Amount and value of Quicksilver, the product of the State of California, shipped from San Francisco during the year 1854:

20,000 flasks, weighing 75 lbs each, making 1,500,000 lbs., at fifty cents per lb. $750,000

Of the agricultural resources and prospects of the State, he says:

The products of the year 1854 are generally believed to be amply sufficient for the supply of the home market. I have no data before me, upon which to base an estimate of the amount of corn and oats produced. Of wheat, not less, than three millions of bushels have been raised, and more than four millions of bushels of barley. Of potatoes, more than will suffice for home consumption have been produced; such is also the case as regards vegetables of all kinds, the yield during the year having been unusually large.

In fifteen counties, being less than one-half of the State, the beef cattle number three hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven, (320,407.)

The number which arrived within the last year by the overland route, is as follows: Through Noble's Pass, twenty-four thousand and twenty, (24,020); Beckwith's ten thousand one hundred and fifty-one, (10,151); Gila route, nine thousand and seventy-five, (9,075); Sonora Pass, five thousand one hundred and six, (5,106); Carson River route, twelve thousand nine hundred and ten, (12,910); whole number, sixty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-two, (61,462.)

We cannot allude to all the topics treated of. The Pacific rail road and Chinese or Asiatic Immigration are considered at length, but nothing remarkably new or striking is said on the first; upon the latter subject the Governor enters at large to prove that the State may expel or exclude the Chinese population if she pleases, and he thinks she should do one or the other.

California Academy of Natural Sciences.

Jan. 8th 1855,

Col. L. Ransom, Vice President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Davis of Mercantile Library Association presented two specimens of stalactite and stalagmite, taken from a limestone cave in Santa Cruz, Cal.

Dr. Kellogg exhibited a specimen of *Cupressus Thyoides* or White Cedar from the headwaters of the Sacramento;—also the drawing of a new variety of *Quercus* provisionally named *Quercus Ransomi*, from the vicinity of the summit of Tejon Pass.

Mr. Sloat presened a specimen of *Grylotalpa* from Mr. Marshall.

Dr. Ayres read the following paper on two species of *Liparis pulchlelus*.

Liparis pulchellas, Ayres—Of this singular little fish, but a single specimen has yet been observed. It was among a number of small fishes, at a fish-stall in one of the markets, and was probably taken in company with them, in some of the shallow waters of the Bay. It is six inches in leugth.

Form elongated, much compressed posteriorly, breadth and depth nearly equal anteriorly. Head subquadrangular, the sides being nearly vertical, with the upper and lower surfaces horizontal. Dorsal outline of the head sloping to the snout, which is very abrupt, appearing as though truncate transversely.—Breadth of the head contained six times in the total length; length of the head a very little greater than its breadth or depth.

Eyes placed midway in the length of the head; distance between the eye equal to half the length of the head; diameter of the eye equal to half the distance between the eyes.

Gill-opening above the base of the pectoral fin, small, only about equalling the diameter of the eye; the minute, slender opercular bone forming a small projection backward covered with the skin.

Mouth equalling in transverse diameter the distance between the eyes, but extending very little posteriorly, by no means reaching the line of the orbits. Lips smooth and fleshy. Teeth numerous, even, fine in each jaw, arranged in tesselated regularity, like those of some of the Rays; each tooth has a central prominence, causing its apex to appear partially tridentate. Similar teeth are found on the pharyngeals; none on the palatines or vomer. Lower jaw shorter than the upper. Mouth nearly terminal.

Anterior aperture of the nostrils tubular, about half way from the eye to the snout; posterior aperture smaller, seeming like a mucous orifice near the orbit.

Mucous pores numerous and large, especially about the head.

Skin smooth, scaleless, so loosely attached by cellular tissue to the muscles beneath as to be largely movable.

Dorsal, anal, and caudal fins united, so as not to be distinguished.

Dorsal fin single, elongated, arising far forward (less than half an inch from the head,) its greatest height, which is in its posterior half, equalling half the length of the head.

The *anal* arises about half and inch posterior to the origin of the dorsal, which fin it equals in height.

The rays which occupy the place of the *caudal* fin are, like those of the true dorsal and anal all simple; a few of the central ones project beyond the general outline of the fins, and indicate a true caudal, giving a rounded lanceolate termination.

The *pectorals* arise each from a base equalling in length the breadth of the head, and extending forward beneath the throat so as almost to meet its fellow of the opposite side, the two when closed covering and concealing the ventral disc. The upper portion of the fin, equals in height the length of the base; it then diminishes to less than half that height, while further forward still the height increases and the rays are free at their tips, the extreme anterior rays being again very short.

The *ventrals* are imbedded in the disc common to this family; it is oval, about equal in length to the greatest height of the dorsal fin.

The rays in the dorsal, caudal, and anal fins are about ninety eight, though it is not easy to enumerate them; of these about forty seven belong to the dorsal, eleven to the caudal, and forty to the anal.

Color light olive brown, with numerous narrow, waving lines of darker brown running longitudinally, and forming in some instances rings and irregular figures; abdomen and throat white; some small brown and white spots on the sides, ons series faintly indicating a *lateral line* with a slight downward curve.

Liparis mucosus, Ayres—This species is closely allied to the last, *L. pulchellus*; it differs chiefly in the form of the head, the form and connection of the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins, and the colors.

The *head* is longer, its length being contained in the total length (excluding the caudal) four times; in *pulchellus* the proportion is one to five. The snout is rounded anteriorly, not truncate. The eye is smaller; its longitudinal diameter contained nearly six times in the length of the head.

The *dorsal* and *anal* fins both arise at about the same points as in *pulchellus*, and in their height and structure correspond well with those of that species; they are not, however, continuous with the caudal, but terminate at its base, leaving that fin separate and distinct, with a rounded extremity.

The dorsal is emarginated, a short distance from its origin, giving in a degree the appearance of an anterior dorsal. In *color*, this species is of a plain greenish olive, lighter beneath.

In the branchial aperture, the form of the operculum, the teeth, the nostrils, the pectoral fins, the ventral disc, the loose attachment of the skin, &c., this species agrees well with *pulchellus*.

Only two specimens have yet been observed, each a little over five inches in length.

Commercially, these small Sucking Fish are, of course, of no value. Their peculiar structure and habits, however, may well attract attention to them. By means of their ventral disc they attach themselves to stones and other objects, so strongly as to require much force for their removal. They belong to the same group of fishes with the Lump Fish of our Atlantic coast, the Cock Paddle of the Scotch.

Dr. Winslow exhibited a fragment of the lower jaw of an extinct elephant found in the drift of Texas Flat, in the neighborhood of Columbia, fifteen feet below the surface. It was 7 1-2 inches in length and the same in depth and contained the impression of a tooth, and the maxillary canal in a fine state of preservation. The fragment appeared somewhat rounded by attrition among the drift of the mining region, but on the whole is beautifully preserved. Though teeth of the *Elephas primogenius* correspond in shape to the impression on this fragment, probabilities favor the conclusion that the extinct elephants of this slope of the Continent differ wholly from those which ranged over the eastern regions of North America and other parts of the globe. This fragment belongs to Doctor Graves of Columbia.

The following resolution was adopted.

That it be the duty of the Recording Secretary to notify in writing, all persons who may be elected as resident members of the Academy; and that the corresponding Secretary do the same to Corresponding and Honorary members as soon after their election as possible. Adjourned.

C. F. Winslow,
Rec. Sec'y.

Statistics of Popular Education.

It may be instructive to compare the *native white* population, and the number of *native white* adults ignorant of letters in a few States:

	Population.	Ignorant Adults.
Maine	549,674	1,999
North Carolina	550,267	73,226
Massachusetts	819,044	1,055
Tennessee	749,661	77,017
Ohio	1,732,698	51,968
Virginia	871,393	75,868
Connecticut	324,095	726
Maryland	366,650	17,364
Rhode Island	119,975	981
Louisiana	187,558	14,950
New York	2,388,830	22,241
Missouri	514,52	34,448

City News.

The Fair lately held by the young ladies of this city realised $621 for the Orphan Asylum. This donation speaks well for the sympathy of the future belles of this city, and argues strongly in favor of the generous promoters of this object.

The German General Benevolent Society, of this city, was founded January 7th, 1854. During the past year over 200 sick persons were boarded and attended, and 250 others assisted in produring places. A fund is being collected to erect suitable hospital buildings. The several German Societies of this city contain over 5000 volumes of standard works.

The two Hebrew Benevolent Societies have expended over $3000 the past year in charity and medicines, and bid fair to rival larger societies, containing more numerous members.

The Nicaragua steamer Uncle Sam sailed on the 9th, carrying about 200 passengers, and specie to the amount of $642,000. On the 1st inst. the Golden Age sailed, taking $1,402,241; total, in two shipments, $2,044,241—being about $158,000 over the same shipment of last year.

Apt Reply.—A little French girl about seven years of age, who was a witness in one of the courts yesterday, was asked by Mr. Lussey, the interpreter, if she knew the nature of a lie. She replied promptly that she did not, as she never told any lies.—*Times and Transcript.*

During the past week the Recorder's Court has had several cases up for perjury, though with little testimony on the subject. In the last case the accused was held to bail in bond of $5,000.

Woman, vs. Polygamy.—Mrs. Clark, the *Editress* of the *Contra Costa*, (Oakland paper,) very properly speaks of the evils of this old form of degradation, and feelingly opposes the admission of Utah into the American Union, as a State. "Shall they (the Mormons) be received thus? Shall our Nation be cursed with all the horrors of that black night of ages, of ignorance and superstition, from which they have dragged their monstrous institution to the light of the nineteenth century? Shall manhood be so dishonored in our country? Shall Heaven be so insulted? Let the united voice of the Nation cry, never! And let the Alleghanians of the East, and Rocky Mountains of the West, give back their sublime never, in an eternal echo." And as an Atlantic paper very properly remarks, that when Utah applies for admission into the Union, "it will be necessary, for the first time, in the history of the American Union, to define in what a Republic consists."

☞By the Coroner's Report of San Francisco there were 242 inquests held during 1854. Of this number 44 were Irishmen, 32 Americans, and the remainder of all nations. It is not too much to say that nearly all these persons came to their sudden deaths while under the influence of alcoholic liquors.

Interior News.

The rain which has fallen in our city for a week past, has descended copiously in the interior, swelling the streams and rejoicing the heart of the miner who has waited so long for its appearance. The wind, however, which accompanied it, blew down many flumes and damaged the water ditches to some extent, as we learn from our exchanges from the mountains. But this is nothing compared with the new and bright appearance everything has assumed throughout the State since the 1st instant.

Mokelumne River.—The Calaveras *Chronicle* gives the following result of the Filibuster Mining Company:—

They dug out this season ending the 31st December, 1532 ounces; valued at $17 30 per ounce, it amounts to $26,503 60. Their expenses amounted to 4,800; leaving a handsome margin as remuneration.

Carson's.—This place, so famous for its valuable quartz mines, is attracting a large mining population who are making extensive preparations to work their side-hill diggings, the prospecting in which has been very flattering. We have several families settled here.—*Cal. Chron.*

New Tax Collector.—Mr. Geo. Grant, one of our worthy miners, arrested and delivered over to the Sheriff, a fellow who has been collecting foreign miners' tax from the Chinese, in the vicinity of White's Bar. He has been committed for trial.—*Ib.*

Hanging at Volcano.—Jim Messer entered the house of Gordon McAllister, at Volcano, Friday evening, December 29th, and fatally stabbed him, there having been some slight difficulty before. Mr. McAllister died in about one hour. Search was immediately made for Messer, who was soon found, and brought into town, when it was asked by some one of the party, what should be done with him, and at once a hundred voices replied, hang him! hang him! He was hurried through town to a tree, just beyond the grave yard, accompanied by a large crowd, where he was allowed a few moments to make known his last wishes, and then was hanged by the neck until he was dead.

There was no dissenting or confusion among the crowd—they all seemed determined that a hanging should take place, and appeared satisfied when it was done.—*Amador Chronicle.*

The Iowa Hill Lynching Affair.—A letter in the Sacramento *Union*, dated Auburn, January 8th, says that the Iowa Hill excitement is at an end. On Sunday morning, about daybreak, Deputy Sheriff Dillingham, with a *posse* of about 150 men entered Iowa Hill, and arrested five persons charged with the hanging of Johnson, and resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his official duties. Seven others reached Auburn on Sunday, and gave themselves up to the authorities. They have all been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

Deep Snow.—The *Sierra Citizen* says that six men attempted to break the road from that place to Forest City, on Thursday evening, gave out, and were forced to camp out all night, without fire. They spread their blankets at the foot of a tree, and managed to keep from freezing to death, but four of them had their feet frozen. Snow on the ridge is about four feet deep. The Yuba river at Downieville was frozen over on Sunday night last. The mercury ran down to within two degrees of zero.

Snow on the Mountains.—The *Trinity Times*, published at Weaverville, in the extreme northern portion of the State, says:

"It commenced raining on Saturday, Dec. 30, and it has continued to rain and snow alternately, with but little intermission, up to the present time. The snow in our streets is nearly two feet deep, and the surrounding hills are covered to a much greater depth. There has more snow fallen here during the past week than at any time since the winter of 1852."

The Sacramento *Union*, speaking of the snow on the Sierra Nevada in sight of Sacramento, says the eastern horizon is now bounded by an unbroken snowy belt. Not only the summits of the range of the Sierra are buried in their wintry mantle, but the snow now extends down to the tops of the lowest foot hills. No green spot thereabouts will be seen again before the advent of the vernal season. The hills immediately surrounding Placerville were covered with snow on Monday. During the week, small quantities of snow have fallen at intervals at Diamond Springs. On Tuesday morning the ground was covered, and the hills around wore a white mantle during the greater part of the day. At Georgetown, on Wednesday evening, there were six inches of snow. At Maj. Drown's, five miles from Diamond Springs, in the direction of Pleasant Valley, there were six inches; and at Sly Park, twenty miles distant, three feet.

Deep Artesian Wells.—An artesian well has been sunk 355 feet in Stockton, without reaching water; and another in Marysville has reached 210 feet, and is yet without water.

Francs.—Through a private letter we learn that a mass meeting of the citizens of Moquelumne was held on Monday evening, to fix the correct value at which francs should hereafter be received. It was decided that henceforth they would only be received for 12 1-2 cents each.—*Chronicle.*

Condition of the Indians.—The *Shasta Courier*, in an article in relation to a public meeting recently held in Pittsburg to take into consideration the condition of the Indians of the North, says these unfortunate people are at present starving—starving, with three hundred thousand dollars in the hands of Col. Henley, and wagon loads of provisions suitable for them lying without purchasers all over the State. Col. Henley has been advised of their unhappy condition, but in response to a letter appealing to him for assistance, addressing John Dreibelbis, he says:

"My authority, however, goes no further than to remove and subsist Indians on Reservations selected for that purpose. I have no authority to feed them in their present location."

Obituary.

Died, on board steamship *George Law*, Dec. 14th, at 12 M. of chronic diarrhœa, Mrs. Susan F. Farish, aged 27 years.

Mrs. Farish was born in Clark county Virginia. She accompanied her husband from Tennessee to California, in the Fall of 1580, and became a resident of Marysville.

In February last she returned to her native State for a visit and in the hope of recovering her impaired health.

Upon her return she left New York the 5th of December. Her death occurred a few hours before reaching Aspinwall. She was buried on the Isthmus where four years previous she contracted a fever that laid the foundation for much of her subsequent illness.—When it became apparent that she could not reach her husband, who remained in California, she desired to be buried by the side of a sister who died at Panama on her way to California in June 1853.

It was found impracticable to convey the remains across the Isthmus to Panama, and and they were placed temporarily in a burial ground on an elevation about four miles from Aspinwall on the line of the railroad.

It will gratify her friends to know that she received, not only the care of her sisters who accompanied her, and of Mr. Adams a friend of her husband, in whose charge she was placed, but also every possible attention from the officers and servants of the ship.

It is with peculiar regret that we record the death of any of those noble christian women, who early encountered dangers, and endured hardships in becoming residents of California. They were often found in the tent and the rude house, ministering by the side of the sick and the dying. Their influence as members of society, and of the Christian church was large and important. They accomplished much, and will be remembered with lasting interest.

Mrs. Farish was of this number. She was one of the earliest residents of Marysville, and one of the earliest members of the Presbyterian church in that city. She endeared herself to the church, and to a circle of acquaintances. Possessed of true refinement and a kind heart, her hospitable home was the pleasant resort of her friends. Her record is with them, and her trust, also on high. She died in the comfort and hope of the gospel, in the assurance of a glorious resurrection and an eternal life.

Virginia and Tennessee papers please copy.

Clergymen in Office.—A correspondent from Massachusetts writes us that "there are sixty-one clergymen in the present Massachusetts Legislature, and Messrs. Hudson, Palfrey, Fowler, Upham, and Trufton, who were recently members of Congress from that State, were each of them clergymen belonging to the different religious denominations of the day."

United States Land Commission.

Jan. 8th, 1855.—Present, Commissioners Felch.

CLAIMS CONFIRMED.

No. 666—A. Randall, "Punta de los Reys," Marin county, 11 leagues, claiming from Micheltorena, 1843.

No. 256—Jose Joaquin Estudillo, "San Leandro," Contra Costra county, one square league, claiming from Alvarado, 1842.

No. 583—William Kelley, part of Salvador Ranch, 40 acres, claiming from Alvarado, 1839.

No. 586—John Patchett, part of Entre Napa, Napa county, claiming from Mariano Chico, 1836.

No. 587—Marta Frias de Higuerra, part of Entre Napa, Napa county, claiming from Mariano Chico, 1836.

Atlantic Items.

Political.—The Kansas election for delegate to Congress, resulted in the election of General Whitfield (pro slavery) over Messrs. Flennihen and Wakefield, of 1,900 majority, out of 4,000 votes cast.

The Know-Nothings continued to elect their local officers through the country, though sustaining a defeat in Newburyport, Mass.

No applicant for the Governorship of Utah had been made.

In Missouri a violent contest for the office of U. S. Senator is going on in the newspapers, without any indication of success to any political candidate.

The Hon. J. M. Clayton denies being a member of the Know-Nothing organization. Hon. M. Filmore is a member. So they say.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglass has been invited to partake of a dinner, by the citizens of Louisiana, for his Nebraska and Kansas services.

President Pierce has appointed Mr. Geo. McCracken, of Oregon, U. S. Marshall. Vice J. W. Nesmitt resigned.

The Legislature of Lower Canada had passed the Maine Liquor Law.

At the late election, New York and New Jersey elected Legislatures favorable to the Maine Law.

The Supreme Court of Missouri have pronounced the Sunday Liquor Laws constitutional.

Several large iron factories, of Pennsylvania, of all kinds, have suspended operations, some of them, heretofore, regarded the most stable in the State.

On Thanksgiving Day, in the District of Columbia, at a horse race, an extensive fight occurred.

In Texas the Indians contiqued their depredations, and the Governor had mustered five companies into the service of the United States.

A writer in a Galveston paper states, that "from the report of the State Treasurer, the amount for the education of each pupil is about *sixty* cents a pupil, a *year*. We hardly know which to admire most—the wisdom displayed in this law or in the No License Law, by which grog shops are released from all the taxes."

The Roman Catholics have erected a college and a convent in Galveston, at a cost of $100,000.

The workshop of the Virginia State Prison was set on fire by the convicts, and entirely consumed, at a loss of $50,000. Only one prisoner escaped, during the excitement.

The escape from Emmetsburg, Md., of a young Nun, has given rise to several letters on the subject, all going to show the necessity of a general law for the inspection of all institutions by State authorities. Miss Bunkly, of Norfolk, Va., states that her escape was through necessity, and had it been otherwise she would have left by permission, and not clandestinely at night.

An interesting law suit is now before the Superior Court of Boston. It appears that the Federal street Unitarian Church is claimed by the Presbyterians, the *testator* of the land being of that denomination. Fifty years ago the Church was Presbyterian, then became Congregationalist, and is now Unitarian.

In Louisville a breach of promise case was amicably settled. The damages being laid at $30,000.

The N. Y. *Sun* gives the following account of Mons. Goddard's ascent in a balloon, at Paris, in company with three men and an animal from the hippodrome, in the parachute attached below the car.

"When about an eight of amile up, he cut the parachute loose, and it descended safely to the earth with its freight unhurt. Mr. Goddard then commenced the performance of his gymnastic feats in the air. At one time he whirled over and over the end of the trapezium; at another time grasping it with a single hand, he swung his body as a boy in a swing; then he appeared to be hanging with his chin over the rim of the car, and then with a single foot hung from the car—then descended by a rope twenty feet below the car, and ascended into the car, without accident.

Heavy Verdict.—The case of Samuel Drury, vs. George Willis and others, was decided in New York; the plaintiff receiving judgment in his favor, for $40,000, for having his house entered, and having papers, jewelry &c., carried off without *legal* authority.

Dr. Thompson of Virginia, was acquitted of the murder of Miss Pharr, (to whom he was engaged,) by a technicality of the law.

Punch says, in *theatrical* language, that "Prussia is waiting till *half* price begins.

The State of Massachusetts returned 150 paupers to Liverpool, by the ship John Elliot, most of them by their own will.

Mr. N. P. Willis has improved his health (as he writes) by horseback exercise.

A block of marble furnished by the Alumni of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., for the Washington Monument, has this inscription:—"From the Alumni of Washington College, the only College endowed by the Father of his Country."

Obituary.—Jno. N. Grimes, a distinguished lawyer of New Orleans, died December 3d. Madame DeLur, a miserly old woman, died, leaving $80,000 without a will.

Gov. Pease, of Texas, still refuses to receive the Wild-cat securities for the Pacific Railroad Co., offered by Messrs. T. Butler King, Walker & Co. The consequence will be endless litigation with the State of Texas.

The reports of the different engineers of the surveys made last year to California, will be presented to Congress, January 15, 1855.

The banking institutions of the north west are still looked upon with suspicion, and several of them have failed at last accounts.

California bonds in the N. Y. market are steady; the seven per cents., are quoted at 84c, the ten per cents. 104c.

There is no end to the vagaries of fashion. It is now said that the next style will be to wear bonnets on the head! The ladies will scarcely be recognized by their intimate friends.—*Providence Journal.*

The following curious advertisement appears in a Western paper: "Whereas, at particular times I may importune my friends and others to let me have liquor, which is hurtful to me, and detrimental to society,—this is therefore, to forbid any persons selling me liquor or letting me have any on any account or pretence; for if they do I will positively prosecute them, notwithstanding any promise I may make to the contrary at the time they let me have it."

The Rev. Dr. Stearns was inaugurated as President of Amherst College on the 22d. An address was delivered by the retiring President, the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and another by the new President. In the evening, Dr. Hitchcock was installed as pastor of the College Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Leavitt, of Providence.

Deacon S. Spear, of Randolph, has handed us a piece of the cake made for his wedding which took place 40 years ago last September. Through all this period of married life the partner of his joys and sorrows has carefully preserved a fragment of the bridal loaf; and we can well imagine the influence this simple relic exerts in calling up the varied associations of the past with which it is so indissolubly linked in the memory of the aged couple.—*North Bridgewater Gazette.*

From the South.—The steamer *America* Captain Haley, arrived on Sunday from below.

The New England Society of San Diego, celebrated the 22d of December. Hon J. J. Warner and others made addresses.

For Camp Yuma.—On the 29th ult., Major McKinstry dispatched thirty-five wagons and mules from San Diego, with supplies for Camp Yuma. Thirty-five mechanics and and laborers go with the train, to erect buildings at that place. Major McKinstry will follow with six additional wagons. Major Brown, the Paymaster, has gone thither to pay the men at that station.

The holidays passed off at Los Angeles, in the usual manner, accompanied by bull fights, bell ringing, firing of crackers, fiestas and fandangos.

From the Gila.—The *Star* announces the arrival of Captain R. Sackett, from a three months prospecting tour on the Gila. He brought fine specimens of copper ore, intermingled with pure virgin gold, from a point eighty miles distant from Camp Yuma, and forty from the Gila. He left twenty men at the mine making preparation for working it. The locality is supposed to be on American soil, and mineral wealth abounds around. Capt. S. thinks that copper can be smelted there, and delivered in New York, at ten cents per pound. They had been troubled by no hostile Indians.

A public school house, the first in the county, has just been finished at Los Angeles. Good teachers are now wanted for it.

The Cal. Stage Co., will commence a line of stages on February 1st., from San Pedro to San Bernardino, via Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Lexington and San Jose. A wagon road has been also completed from Los Angeles to Tulare Valley by the Tejon Pass.

James Bryant died in prison, at Los Angeles, the last of December. He had been arrested for an attack upon Sharpe.

Latest News from Sevastopol, Nov. 7th.

The great battle of Inkerman was fought, November 5th. The allied account represents the Russian attack upon the allies, to have consisted of 40,000 men, who were repulsed by 18,000 English and 4,000 French. The result as before—the defeat of the Russians—10,000 men placed *hors de combat*. Among the killed are four English generals, thirty-eight officers, 442 privates. Wounded—four generals, ninety-eight officers, and near 2,000 privates. The French loss in killed and wounded, is about fifty men, including one General Canrobert wounded.

The Russian account says their loss amounted to 3,500 soldiers, and 109 officers wounded—the number killed not given, though it is believed to be not far from the allied account, as over 5,000 Russians were buried by the English the day after the battle.

The Russians and allies were receiving strong re-inforcements—30,000 men on each side being on the way to the Crimea.

The bombarding of Sevastopol had ceased, until sufficient re-inforcements had arrived to carry the town by assault. On the other hand, the Russians were fortifying the private houses of the town, and the whole being underlaid with mines to be sprung, in case the allies entered the city.

A dispatch from Vienna states that the Russian Minister, Gorchakoff, intimated that Russia was willing to negotiate a peace, on the terms formerly proposed by the allies, viz.:—the four guaranteed propositions—but that England and France refused the offer.

The government had employed all the large steamers for the war, taking off all the Cunard's mail steamers. The steamer contracts, besides expenses, amounted to $15,000,000 per annum. The militia of the British kingdom were being drafted into the army, the premium or bounty being increased from $10 to $20 per head. The officers are to be appointed from those engaged in the great battles of Alma and Inkermann.

A despatch from Hamburg states that fourteen Russian war steamers had made a reconnoisance as far as Dugoo. The British fleet remained at Kiel. The government were sending out material for a winter campaign of the army in the Crimea, and the previous alarm of the people had given rise to hope and expectation of the success of the Allied forces.

We learn that the British government offered to purchase two of the Collins' line of steamers, which offer, though a good one, was declined.

Spain.—The country was in a political calm, the progressionists or radicals being likely to control the Government.

Austria and Prussia were still determined to remain neutral between Russia and the Allies.

Italy.—Mr. Lewis Cass, Jr., has been made a United States Minister, and presented his papers to the Pope. A reciprocity of the same is desired with the United States.

The French troops are preparing to leave Italy.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, Jan. 5, 1855.

Senate was called to order by Lieut. Governor Purdy. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pratt, an Episcopal minister. The Governor's Message was presented, but being lengthy, its reading was dispensed with.

A resolution was passed to print 3000 copies in English, 500 each in German, French and Spanish.

Assembly.—Speaker Stowe in the chair. Motion to elect a Chaplain, voted down by noes 37. to ayes, 36.

The Governor's Message was presented and 5000 copies in English authorized to be printed and the same number in German, French and Spanish ordered by the Senate to be likewise printed for the Assembly. Most of the day wrs taken up in fixing upon the time for going into an election of a U. S. Senator, the successor to Dr. Gwin. By a vote of 59 to 14, the 10th of January was the day agreed upon. Committees were appointed to fix the compensation for members of the Assembly—to investigate the affairs of the State Prison, and to examine the report of the examiners of War Claims Voted to adjourn over the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, to Tuesday, Jan. 9th.

Tuesday. Jan. 9, 1855.

Senate.—A resolution to provide that the two Houses shall meet in joint convention on Wednesday, the 17th of January, in the Assembly Chamber, at 12 o'clock, to go into an election for U. S. Senator, was passed.

A resolution authorising a joint committee of two from the Senate and two from the Assembly to visit the State Prison, to enquire into the reasons of the late numerous escapes, and report as early as possible, was passed.

Mr. Whiting gave notice of a bill to provide for a railroad and telegraph line from San Francisco to the eastern line of the State with branches thereto.

Mr. May gave notice of a bill for the sale of town lots on public lands, not mineral lands.

Mr. Crenshaw gave notice that he should offer amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Tuttle offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to report to the Senate copies of all papers relating to any charter granted to stage route companies, or steamboat companies. Resolution passed.

Mr. Sprague gave notice that he would bring in a bill to fund the indebtedness of the State in the form of Comptroller's warrants between January 1853 and July 1855.

Also an act concerning the Secretary of State.

Mr. Kendall gave notice of a bill to abolish the charter of the city of Sonora, and provide for a town charter in its stead.

On motion of Mr. Mahoney, a committee of three was appointed to fix the per diem of officers. The Chair appointed Messrs. Mahoney, Tuttle and Connell to act as said Committee.

Mr. Colby gave notice of a bill to provide for the settlement of wild and unoccupied lands within the limits of the State of California.

Mr. Mandeville gave notice of a bill for the better observance of the Sabbath.

Mr. Flint gave notice of a bill to prevent Chinese and others not entitled to citizenship from holding mining claims.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—House met pursuant to adjournment; Speaker Stowe in the chair.

On motion, Mr. Corley was granted leave of absence of ten days.

Mr. Clayton, of Yuba, took the oath of office.

Journal read and approved.

The Speaker then announced the Standing Committees—

Judiciary—Messrs. Edwards, Rogers, Ashley, Ryland, Ferrell, Burke, Sherwood, Farley.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Douglass, Cammel, Waite, Taliaferro, Danc, Amyx, Murdoch, Meridith, Jones.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Oxley, Johnston of San Francisco, Andrews, McConnell, Flournoy, Moreland, Cunningham, of Sierra, Baker, Foster.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Buffum, Mellus, Greigg, Kenney, Corey, Bogardus, Beatty.

Education—Messrs. Gober, Kinney, Danna, Taliaferro, Bates, Farwell, Cunningham, of El Dorado.

Mines and Mining Interests—Messrs. Rowe, Atkinson, Amyx, Phelps, Wells, Meredith, Lincoln, Boles, Smith, of El Dorado.

Printing—Messrs. Farwell, Sherrard, Arrington, Knox, Moreland, Hunt, Buffum.

State Prison—Messrs. Arrington, Knox, Ferguson, Curtis, Farwell, Doughty, Cook.

Agriculture—Messrs. Brown, of Contra Costa, Updegraff, Douglass, Cook, Johnson, of El Dorado, Stewart, Singley.

Corporations—Messrs. Whitney, Corey, Watkins, Johnston, of San Francisco, Atkinson, Stevens, Galvin.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Mellus, Graves, Phelps, McGutchen, Foster.

Escheated Estates—Messrs. Ferrell, Ashley, Rodgers, Waite, Taylor.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Lincoln, Curtis, Vineyard, Stewart, Smith, of Marin.

State Hospital—Messrs. Bates, Knox, Oxley, Geller, Jones.

Claims—Messrs. Waite, Brewton, Smith, of Marin, Brown, of Nevada, Gober.

Public Lands—Messrs. Doughty, Watkins, Brown, of Contra Costa, Johnson, of El Dorado, Covarrubias, Coombs, Ashley, Douglass, Stevenson,

Elections—Messrs. Hosmer, Corey, Knox, Arrington, Oxley.

Counties and County Boundaries—Messrs. Farley, Geller, Gaylord, Graves, Stevens.

Roads and Highways—Messrs. Gaylord, Smith, of Marin, Updegraff, Brown, of Nevada, Singley, Beatty, Whitney.

Enrollment—Messrs. Meredith, Smith, of El Dorado, Boles.

Engrossment—Messrs. Moreland, Quim, Palmer.

Military Affairs—Gen. Covarrubias, Capt. Hunt, Capt. Rowe, Gen. Douglass, Col. Edwards.

Mileage—Messrs Keyes, Gober, Clayton, Coombs, Sherrard.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Burke, Murdock, Covarrubias, Chase, Gaver.

Mr. Ryland, from the Special Committee on Rules and Regulations, submitted their report.

Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1855.

SENATE met pursuant to adjournment. Lieut. Gov. Purdy in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pratt. Journal read and approved.

A message was received from the House, announcing its concurrence in resolution to meet in joint convention on Wednesday, 17th inst., for the election of a U. S. Senator. Also, that they had appointed a committee to assist in forming joint standing rules for both Houses.

On motion of Mr. Heitzleman, the Senate concurred in the resolution of the House, granting five months absence to Judge McKinstry.

Mr. Burton introduced a bill to change the name of the South Yuba and Sacramento Canal Company, to the Nevada County and Sacramento Canal Company.

Mr. Wall offered a resolution that the City of Sacramento shall be released from payment for the offices for the Governor and the other State officers. Some discussion ensued, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The Secretary then, by direction of the President, read the list of the

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Claims—Messrs. Flint, Rust, Mandeville.

Finance—Messrs. Moore, Tuttle, Burton, Rust, Day.

Judiciary—Messrs Sprague, Hall, Tuttle, Hawkes, Whiting, Crenshaw, Leake.

Elections—Messrs. Gove, McCoun, Hook.

Public Lands—Messrs. Keene, Gove, Mandeville, Day, McGarry.

Commerce and Navigation—Msssrs. Mahoney, Stebbins, Hall, Hawkes, Whiting.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. French, Scellan, Norman.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Tuttle, May, Flint.

Hospitals—Messrs. McFarland, McCoun, Keene, Hawthorne, Mahoney.

Mines and Mining Interest—Messrs. Wall, Hook, Scellan, Kendall, Norman, Burton, McNiel.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Hook, May, McFarland, McNiel, Peck.

State Prison—Messrs. Crenshaw, Heintzleman, Colby.

Education—Messrs. Hawkes, Day, Keeno, McFarland, Kendall.

Library—Messrs. Kendall, French, Mahoney.

Counties and County Boundaries—Messrs. Leake, Peck, Lippincott.

Corporations—Messrs. Whiting, Mandeville, Burton, Crenshaw, Hall.

Agriculture—Messrs. Heintzleman, Norman, Day, McGarry, Gove.

Printing—Messrs. Lippincott, Norman, Moore.

Roads and Highways—Messrs. Lippincott, Scellan, Mandeville.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs. McGarry, Hawthorne, Heintzleman.

Military—Messrs. May, Hawkes, McNiel.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Colby, Peck, French, Burton, Flint, McCoun.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Norman, Hawthorne, Stebbins, Scellan, Leake, McGarry.

Public Morals and Police — Messrs McNiel, Moore, Sprague.

Mileage—Messrs. Rust, May, Colby.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Day, Norman, Hook, McFarland, McNiel, Flint, Whiting.

Escheated Estates—Messrs. Stebbins, Sprague, Gove, Mahoney, Tuttle.

Mr. Sprague gave notice of an act, making appropriations to meet deficiencies for Legislative expenses from February 1st.

Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—House met at 10 a.m.

A bill to fix the per diem of officers and members was laid over.

The Senate resolution for the appointment of a committee of two to examine into the affairs of the State Prison, was concurred in by the House.

Mr. Edwards offered a resolution that leave of absence for four months be granted to A. C. Monson, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District. Ayes, 49; noes, 22.

The papers in the matter of the contested election case of McCurdy *vs.* Galvin, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

A resolution urging upon our Representatives in Congress the necessity of the construction of a military road from the Missouri to the borders of this State.

Mr. Edwards moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House refused to elect a Chaplain. Carried. Various amendments were proposed and considered, but finally the original resolution passed, requesting the various clergymen of this city to offer alternately daily prayers at the opening of the session, for which duties they are to receive no compensation.

Report of Board of Land Commissioners was read and referred.

The resolution of the Senate granting five months leave of absence to Elisha W. McKinstry, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, was taken up.

Mr. Ashley moved to insert "eleven" in place of five. Lost, and resolution concurred in by a vote of 46 to 24.

Mr. Meredith offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to inform the various clergymen of this city of the passage of the resolution inviting them to officiate at the opening of the daily sessions.

Mr. Buffum offered an amendment that a copy of said resolution be served on each of the clergymen of this city. Accepted, and resolution adopted.

Messrs. Meredith, Buffum and Gober were appointed said Committee.

A letter was read from D. D. Merick, one of the Latter Day Saints, offering his services to open the morning sessions with prayer.

On motion of Mr. Buffum, Mr. Merick was included in the number of officiating clergymen already selected. Vote 38 to 14.

House adjourned.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By the last arrival from the Sandwich Islands, we hear of the death of King Kamehameha the III, and the ascension to the throne of Prince Liho-liho, as Kamehameha the IV. This change of rulers gives a final blow to the hopes of annexationists. So far as the United States are concerned, it is better without annexation.—The laws of the Islands already furnish as great facilities for commerce as could be desired, while there is no expense in sustaining the government. The Islands do not possess a single defensible point without a harbor, or any benefit which the people of the United States do not possess at present.

It is also stated, the Islands are not indebted to the amount of a dollar abroad or at home, which fact speaks well for the past government of the Islands.

Special Notices.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on Bush street, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. SCOTT. This Church will be opened for Divine Worship next Sabbath, 14th inst.

Dedication Sermon in the morning at 11 o'clock, by Dr. Scott.

Services in the evening at seven o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The regular monthly meeting of the above Association will be held in their Rooms (over the Post Office,) on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, when an essay will be read by a member of the Association.

Young men, and all others interested in the objects of the Association are invited to attend.

CALEB BURBANK, Esq., will lecture at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance next Sabbath at 2½ o'clock, p.m.

☞ The meeting House on Pine street (formerly Baptist) will be opened for religious services on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 p.m. Regular exercises will be held at the same hours on every Sabbath until further notice.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The San Francisco Bible Society have on hand a full assortment of Bibles and Testaments, just received from the American Bible Society, consisting of Pulpit and Family Bibles of different styles, Reference Bibles of various sizes, Pocket Bibles; also Bibles and Testaments, suitable for Sabbath Schools.

Depository on Stockton street, between Union and Green. Application may also be made by letter, to Rev. FREDERICK BUEL, San Franrisco.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH meet in the 4th District Court Room, City Hall, every Lord,s Day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A course of Lectures, explaining their principles and doctrine, will be delivered by the Pastor, Elder J. H. Rickett. The Public are invited to attend.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

This is a Russian preparation of great efficacy and power. This good ointment is the best and surest remedy for Burns, Scalds, Felons, Flesh Wounds, Old Sores, Piles, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost-bitten parts of the body, Corns and Sores of every kind. For thirty years this Salve has been sold in the New England States, and is well known to be an

EXCELLENT FAMILY REMEDY.

It is prompt in action, removing pain at once, reduces the most angry looking sores, and giving in a short time a complete cure.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is a prompt cure for Whitlows, Ulcers, Warts, Sties, Sore Lips, Festers, Ring-Worm, Scurvy, Bunions, Sore Eyes, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Ingrowing Nails, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Shingles, Eruptions, Frozen Limbs, Mosquito Bites, Sore Ears, Boils, Bruises, etc. etc.

GOLD DIGGERS AT THE MINES

Should provide themselves with a remedy, which may be applied at all times and under all circumstances. Many an individual has been laid up for weeks, in places distant from their homes and medical assistance, in a state of privation and suffering, who, if they had been provided with a box of REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE might have dressed their own Burns or Scalds, been speedily cured, and then gone on their way rejoicing; whereas, for the lack of it they have incurred trouble, loss of time, and expense.

California Emigrants should never be without it, for they would find it of the greatest possible benefit, in the many accidents that occur on the Plains, in the Desert, and in crossing the Sierras of the West. Indeed, in such circumstances, a box of it is of more value than a box of the same size filled with gold dust.

As a cure for the diseases caused by the use of the leaves of the

POISON OAK IN THE DIGGINGS,

It is the only cure, and thousands of boxes go annually to California for this purpose alone.

For Miners and Travelers there is nothing as useful as REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

Sold by traders generally in all parts of California, or wholesale or retail, by

PARK & WHITE,

94 Merchant Street, 3rd door above Montgomery.

dec 15-3m

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger.

"DEAR SIR—I speak from a general knowledge of the virtues of Ginger, and particularly of your preparation of Jamaica Ginger, having used it three years in my practice. For Dyspepsia, Cholera, Cholic, Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, General Weakness, etc., it is unquestionably the best article in the world. Its effect in enabling the system to throw off and resist disease of all kinds so usual during warm weather, makes it invaluable to every family. Its timely use would prevent nine-tenths of the protracted sickness during the summer season.

Yours truly, R. M. CHILSON, M. D.,
133 Broad Street, New York."

This article, particularly adapted to this climate, and which is so universally used, can be had in most of the Drug Stores in California, and at PARK & WHITE'S, proprietors for the Pacific Coast, 94 Merchant Street, third door above Montgomery, San Francisco.

☞ Purchasers should be careful and enquire for LYON'S EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER, as it is the only Pure Extract of Jamaica Ginger now manufactured.

Dec. 15, 1854. 3m.

Sons of Temperance.—Excelsior Division, No. 6, S. of T., meets every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in "Sons of Temperance Hall," on Washington street, corner of Jones' Alley.

The following are the officers for the present quarter:—

A. C. Manning, W. P.	E. Hyde, T.
Albert Green, W. A.	B. D. Bullard, C.
Geo. M. Chalwill, R. S.	J. Tyson, A. C.
Geo. S. Soren, A. R. S.	Geo. Winslow, I. S.
C. C. Knowles, F. S.	Henry A. Shaw, O. S.
Thomas Welsh, Chaplain.	

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MARRIAGES.

In this city, at the house of Mr. Chas. F. Van Antwerp, on the 5th Jan., by the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Mr. Wm. Stevens, of Auburn, Placer county, to Miss Isabella Sinclair, late of Edinburgh, Scotland.

In the Monte, Los Angeles county, Jan. 1st, John McCullum to Miss Melinda Crandall, both of Los Angeles.

In Washington, Yolo county, Jan. 2d, Samuel Anderson, of Placer county, to Miss Sarah Donald.

In Uniontown, El Dorado County, Jan. 1st, Jos. B. McGonagle to Miss Mary Jane Blundell.

In Colusa county, Jan. 2d, John McNulty to Mrs. Jane Macklay.

On Dry creek, Shasta county, Jan. 2d, William Reglin to Miss Sarah Wells.

In Calaveras county, Jan. 1st, James Finnegan, of Carson's Creek, to Miss Julia Horton, of Albany Flat.

DEATHS.

On the Middle Branch of Jackson Creek, Dec. 25, George Barclay, formerly of London, aged about 32 years.

At Mokelumne Hill, Jan. 2d. S. D. Ball, aged about 40.

At Rich Gulch, Dec. 24th, Mrs. J. W. Houston, aged 31 years, formerly of Keokuk, Iowa.

In Marysville, Jan. 6th, Mrs. Josephine Chambers, (formerly Hirschey,) a native of Hanover, aged 41 years.

In this city, Jan. 6th, Elias Newcome White, aged 5 years and 6 months.

In Placerville, Jan. 1st, F. B. Littlefield, aged 25 years, formerly of Monroe county. Michigan.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS,
VIA PANAMA.

The new Steamship

SONORA,
2,500 Tons,
R. L. WHITING, Commander,

Will leave Vallejo Street Wharf for PANAMA, with the regular Mails, Passengers and Treasure, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1855,
AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

FORTY MILES BY RAIL ROAD!!

Passengers will be furnished with Through Tickets, covering the Isthmus expense.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received at the office of the Company until 10 o'clock, P. M., Monday, 15th inst.

For freight or passage, apply to

A. B. FORBES, W. F. BABCOCK, } Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff Streets.

The Steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS will succeed the SONORA leaving on the 1st February.

Jan. 12, 1855.

Lyon's Kathairon,—For preserving and beautifying the hair, to prevent its falling off and turning grey, Awarded the highest premiums by the States of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maryland, Michigan and Georgia. The Kathairon most effectually cleanses the scalp from Scurf and Dandruff—causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly—giving it a rich, curling and lively appearance, of much value either as an ornament of beauty, or an indication of health—and re-produces new Hair upon bald heads. Sold by all principal Druggists.—PARK & WHITE Sole Agents for California and Oregon.

☞ 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery, San Francisco. aug 4 tf

The Falling Leaf.—It has been a fancy born of our day-dreams, that for every leaf that falls, a human soul ascends, for every leaf that unfolds, a spirit glides from the dim past into the active present, and thickly as fall the decaying leaves, do forms of human mould drop into the soul.

We watch the yellow leaf as it struggles with its downward tendency, essaying in vain to hang in mid-air, shrinking from the cold resting place, and buoyed up with a momentary hope as a stray breeze wafts it upward again only to descend more rapidly. It seems to wail, to shrink, as it settles nearer and nearer to the detested soil. As it lies worn out and dead upon the chill earth, we say—another has gone down to the tomb!

As we stand beside the spent leaf, so stand weeping ones around the new made grave. Ah! as they embalm their dead in tears and undying memories, so will we embalm thee, thou typifier of human frailty. As I gaze on the skeleton form of a human being, I follow the decay of the one for whom it is about to fall, and turning thoughtfully away, gaze up to the myriad of leaves, and ask, "Is there no Balm of Gilead, to stay the disease, the destroyer of human life?" A hovering spirit whisper *yes! flee from mineral poisons!* and seek hope, life and vigor from that pure and well known vegetable remedy "*Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,*" which is within the reach of all, and sold by all the Druggists throughout the United States. See advertisement. Oct 5th tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY WILL BE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN sums of ten dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, and the money remain on deposit for one month, they will draw interest of one per cent. per month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing

One and a half per Cent. per Month Interest.

If depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in LOANS guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe Collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A Register is kept at all times open to Depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of Certificates issued, and the SECURITIES upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER,
jan 5, 1855. No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY,
HAPPY VALLEY,
FIRST STREET, BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS establishment having, during the past season more than doubled its capacity in all its departments, is now prepared to execute on the *shortest notice* and in the most complete and workmanlike manner, orders for

FLOURING MILLS,
Circular, Mulay and Sash SAW MILLS AND QUARTZ MACHINES,
STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS OF ALL KINDS,
SMUT MACHINES,
(three different kinds and warranted superior to any other in use.)
KING'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, Capstans, Winches and Machinery of every description,
—also—
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS,

Having the most complete, as well as the largest stock of patterns in this country—such as Building Fronts, Round, Square and Fluted Columns, Caps, Sills, Sidewalk Plates, Water Backs, Balcony Railings, Boiler Fronts, Grate Bars, Stove and Plough Castings, QUARTZ STAMPS, BED PLATES, etc. etc.

—Also—
BRASS CASTINGS, Large or small,
BABBIT METAL, etc.

☞ Cash paid for Old Iron and Brass.

The Proprietors having had long experience in mill work, and with their facilities can safely say they defy all competition in that line, having built in the last season more than forty Saw and Flouring Mills for all parts of the State, would refer those who are about building to any of them.

GODDARD & CO.
San Francisco, Dec. 22, 1854. tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

OVERCOATS OF VARIOUS QUALITIES,
do Sacks do do
Business Coats and Sacks do
Frock Coats of various do
Blue Pilot Jackets
Satinet do
Gray, blue and red flannel Overshirts
do do do do Undershirts
do do do do Drawers
Merino Shirts and Drawers
100 doz Check Linen Shirts
800 doz Hickory do
100 doz Calico do
50 doz "Davis & Jones'" Shirts
100 doz regatta do
50 doz Denim Overalls, open fronts
30 doz Shirt Collars
2,000 prs Satinet Pants
300 prs fancy Cassimere Pants
200 prs black Doeskin do
3,000 prs Cottonade do
400 prs Corduroy do
20 cases Hats—Cassimere, Wool, etc
30 cases Boots and Shoes
1 case black Japanned Muslin for Hat Covers, etc
30 bales Brown Drills
Suspenders.

Merchants and Traders are invited to an examination of the above goods, and especially to the very low prices at which they are offered.

JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
No. 169 Clay street.
San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1854. 3m

KNIGHT, MITCHELL & CHILDS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Corner Battery and Richmond Streets, San Francisco
dec 29, 1854 tf

B. FRANK PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, which has received the first premium over THIRTY times. Orders taken, and all information given by
JARVIS JEWETT, Agent.
San Francisco, Dec. 29, 1854. tf

DR. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH,
No. 125 Montgomery Street, between Commercial and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco.
jy27-6m-b

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRICK WAREHOUSE
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

J. DE LA MONTANYA,
IMPORTER OF
STOVES! STOVES!!
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper Bottoms, &c. &c.
No. 126 Jackson Street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery,
sept9 San Francisco. tf

REMOVAL.
DR. H. AUSTIN, DENTIST,
Has removed from Montgomery Street, to Washington Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, opposite Atwill's Music Store, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons. je9 tf

L. COBURN'S
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
144 Sansome Street,
Between Washington and Jackson—San Francisco, Cal.
N. B. The best of Saddle and Buggy Horses to let on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to Horses kept on Livery, aug16-tf b

Fashionable Clothing.

ALL the latest styles of Garments are received semi-monthly, by us via the Isthmus, and which, in quality, or style, durability, or cheapness, are unsurpassed. Our position, as manufacturers, enables us to sell at very reduced prices. The public are most respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
No. 169 Clay street.
San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1854. 3m

DR. N. THURSTON'S
Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Davis Street, No. 80—Room No. 26.
Aug. 12. San Fancisco.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. PRENAYE, DENTIST,
MUSICAL HALL BUILDING,
CORNER BUSH AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,

Performs all operations on the Mouth in the most durable style. Filling done in such a manner as to preserve the Teeth for life.

Artificial Teeth set on a new principle, which defies detection.

Extracting by improved instruments, with the least possible pain.

Chloroform administered by a new method, whereby all danger is avoided.

All operations, at the lowest possible rates.

Dr. Prenaye Parle Francais.

Refer to Drs. Bowel, Sheldon, Ober and Winslow. And to Henry Meiggs, D. Haley, Esq., Drexel, Sather & Church, Adams & Co., Lucie & Cole, and others. my28

Books and Stationery.

Catalogue of Religious Books.

A very choice selection of the latest and best Standard Works just received:

Schaff's History of the Apostolic Church
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations
West's Analysis of the Holy Bible
Alexander on the Psalms, 3 vols
McGhee on the Ephesians
Haedane on the Romans
Memoirs of Prof. Edwards, by Prof. E. A. Park
McCheyne's Life Letters and Remains
Robinson's Greek Harmony
Village Sermons
Christ in History, by Turnbull
Evidences of Christianity, University edition
Luther on Galatians
Edwards' on the Will
Newton's Works
Butler's Analogy
Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon
Hebrew Bible
Barnes' Family Prayers
Fleetwoood's Life of Christ
Robinson's Calmet
McKnight on the Epistles
Consolation, by Dr. Alexander
Cruden's Condensed Concordance
Conflict of Ages, by Edward Beecher
Wilberforce's Practical View
Symington on Atonement
Hannah More's Private Devotion
Kirke White's Works
Martyrs and Heroes, Plain and Gilt
Brown's Concordance
Pilgrim's Progress
Bridges' on CXIX Psalm and Proverbs
Chalmers on the Romans
Jacobus on Matthew
Barnes' Gospel
Bush's Notes
Cecil's Original Thoughts and Remains
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" Sermons and Miscellanies
Exercises for Family Worship, 800 cloth and gilt
Dick's Theology
Jay's Exercises
Horne's Introduction
Daily Commentaries
Edwards' Works
Pool's Annotations
Brown's Discourses
Saints' Rest
D'Aubigne's Reformation and Cromwell

The above are a portion of 1000 vols just received—comprising all of Carter's Publications.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK.
dec 13 1m

LeCOUNT & STRONG,
BOOK-SELLERS AND STATIONERS
MONTGOMERY, NEAR CALIFORNIA ST.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Blank Books, Legal, Cap, and Letter Paper, Notarial Letter and Seal Presses, Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books: Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery, Law and Shipping Blanks; Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Surveying Instruments, Fancy Articles, etc. etc.

BOOK-BINDING AND RULING
Done to order in the neatest and most durable manner.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
LeCOUNT & STRONG.
dec 15 tf

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received at the UNION BOOK STORE, 6000 vols. Sunday School Library Books—also Catechisms, Class Books, S. S. Harmonist, Registers, Hymn Books, etc. Also on hand all the Text Books used in the Public and Private Schools for sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,
148 Clay street, between Montgomery and Sansome.
dec 15 tf

MUSIC BOOKS.

THE Cythara, New Carmina Sacra, American Vocalist, Alpine Glee Singer, Cottage Glees Singing School Companion, Dulcimer, Songs of Zion, etc., for sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,
148 Clay street, between Montgomery and Sansome.
Also on hand, The Book of Common Prayer, Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns, Baptist Psalmist, etc.
dec 15 tf

PIONEER BOOK STORE.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Publishers, Booksellers and Importers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BLANK BOOKS, MERCANTILE STATIONERY,
Cutlery and Fancy Goods, Miscellaneous Books, School Book, Music and Musical Instruments, Pianos and Melodeons,
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC., ETC.,
168 *Montgomery st., San Francisco.*

WE HAVE constantly on hand, and arriving per every Clipper and Express from New York, a large and well selected Stock, comprising all the standard works of History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Theology, Law, Medicine, Surgery, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, &c.

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Sheet Music, 100,000 pages, well selected; all the new and popular pieces received semi-monthly, as soon as published in the States.
Musical Instruments, in every variety;
Guitars, from $10 to $75 each; Violins, from $2 to $50;
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Of the best manufacture, finest tone and elegant finish; Prince's celebrated Melodeons; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Pianos.

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MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
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ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF
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Taken at our rooms. The superiority of our
DAGUERREOTYPES
are so well known that it is unnecessary to mention it. We are both practical operators of ten years experience in the art—and the scientific manner in which our rooms and skylights are arranged gives us advantages not possessed by any other establishmet non the Pacific Coast. Our
GALLERY
is by far the most extensive and best furnished in California. We have a LADIES' PARLOR, furnished in the most splendid manner—besides a Public Reception Room. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call.

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SAWYER, JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, PUTTY, BRUSHES, GOLD LEAF, BRONZE, ARTISTS' COLORS AND TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 103 and 105 Front Street,
Between Clay and Washington.
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Bank Vaults, Balconies, Grating, Railing, &c. &c.
☞ All kinds of Blacksmithing done to order.
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N. B. All orders from the country attended to with promptness and dispatch and in a workmanlike manner.
aug. 15-3m b

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WARE-ROOMS,
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HOWES & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY
"*VIKING,*" "*FLEET WING*" AND "*STAR LIGHT*"
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Addition to their Stock of Furniture which, together with their former great variety, gives them by far the largest and best selected *Lot of Furniture in the City.*

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Of Walnut, with Marble Tops complete; also Oak and Mahogany, do.; Painted sets; two very elegant sets with Upholstered Chairs, &c.; a great variety of full and half Marble-top sets; also 50 cheap sets, from 60 to $75.

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Mahogany and Walnut—all sizes—with and without Marble tops, with Shelves, &c., from $25 to $100; Extension Tables, all sizes, Mahogany and Walnut; Ladies' Dining Chairs; also a great variety of Tables, of all sizes and kinds.

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Office Desks, Tables, Office Chairs, Cane and Wood, Sofa Beds—some very superior, Needham's and Robinson's patterns; also low priced patterns, as low as forty dollars each.

Besides the articles enumerated, we have

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ALSO
200 Rolls Low Priced Carpeting,
which we will offer at great bargains.

N. B.—We do not pretend to be *selling off at cost, but we can and will sell as low as any concern in the city, who offers desirable Goods.*

Our Goods are purchased by a resident partner in Boston, *or cash,* and we feel certain that we can sell good articles at prices which will give *perfect satisfaction* to all who will favor us with an examination of our Goods.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge.

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180 Montgomery Street,
Opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

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FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, California St, cor Leidesdorff,
Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of
FURNITURE
THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN IN THIS CITY.

These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.

I am now prepared to sell at Lower Rates than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock. may1t

A. C. MESSERVE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
UPHOLSTERY & PAPER HANGINGS
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The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
Houses Clothed and Papered, Curtains made and put up, Carpets Sewed and put down at short notice, and on the most liberal terms. ap7 tf

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JUST received by clippers Flying Cloud and Game Cock, a large and superior assortment of VELVET and THREE-PLY CARPETS, of bright colors and latest styles. Also CHENELE RUGS and DOOR MATS of all qualities. In store and for sale at the Upholstory Warehouse of

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Also on hand 30,000 rolls of PAPER HANGING of every quality and style. In store and for sale low by

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May 5. 1854-tf

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COFFEE AND TEA ROOMS,
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BETWEEN BATTERY AND FRONT STREETS.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT, that the most cleanly and desirable way of Cooking is BY STEAM, to whatever article it can be applied. Therefore, the Proprietors of this Establishment have just erected a

Steam Engine and Steam Apparatus,

Whereby most of their articles are manufactured and kept fresh and ALWAYS HOT. By the use of Steam they prepare their Coffee, Tea and Chocolate as required, which makes them far superior in quality to any other like establishment in the City.

BREAKFAST ROLLS,
Always hot and fresh till 12, M., and Tea Biscuit from 12, M. to 11, P. M. Puddings, Rice, Mush and Hominy hot from 12, M. to 7, P. M.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES,
Made from Flour manufactured in this city, from Fresh California Buckwheat. HOT ENGLISH MUFFINS, at all hours.

The PASTRY at the Railroad Bakery is universally admitted to far surpass any in the city, constituting every variety of FRESH FRUIT PIES, &c.

Call and judge for yourselves.

m10 tf HALEY & THOMSON, Proprietors.

CHARLES CAMPBELL. W. B. HANSBROUGH
CAMPBELL & HANSBROUGH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Foot of Clay Street, Corner of East,
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sept9 Cash Advances made on Consignments. 3m

BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
Washington street, third door above Dupont, San Francisco
b. 13. a20

PICTURE GALLERY AND MUSIC ROOMS.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, 168 Montgomery street, have just opened their new Picture Gallery and Music Rooms, and invite the attention of purchasers and others to their splendid assortment of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and colored Prints, now on exhibition; also, to their fine toned Pianos, from the celebrated manufacture of Collard & Collard, London; Fischer, Lemuel Gilbert, Woodward and Brown's, &c.

A fine invoice of church and parlor Melodeons; Accordeons and Flutinas, just arrived

Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Fifes, Drums, Clarionets, Flageolets, Banjos; Guitar, Violin, Bass and Harp Strings, all kinds.

Music Books—Boston Academy, Carmina Sacra, Southern Harp, Mendelssohn's, Root and Sweetser's, Missouri Harmony, Dulcimer, Odeon, Cantica Laudis, &c., &c.; Instruction Books all kinds. oc31

HENRY MARTIN,
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COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
In the State of Rhode Island.
15 1m

WILLIAM N. SAYRE, M. D.,
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No 87 Pacific Street, between Sansome & Battery,
At the YERBA BUENA HOTEL, (formerly Pacific Temperance House.)
jy27-6m-b

CHARLES W. BRINK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
No. 20 Washington street, above Dupont.
Office Hours—From 12 o'clock, M. to 3 P.M., and at 10 in the morning.
San Francisco, Jan. 1. tf

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Schools and Institutions.

Benicia Female Seminary.

THE sixth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1855. Miss M. ATKINS, late Principal of the Female Department in the Hughes' High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, will have the entire charge of the Seminary, and having secured the services of a highly competent teacher of Music, and also other valuable assistants, she is prepared to assure Parents and Guardians that the Ladies committed to her charge shall enjoy a system of instruction best suited to the attainment of a *thorough education,* together with the comforts of an attractive and well-ordered house.

Terms per session of five months, payable half in advance:

Board and tuition in English Branches	$150 00
Washing, per dozen	1 50
Instrumental Music, with use of Piano	50 00

For further particulars, please address

MARY ATKINS,
Benicia, Dec. 20, 1854. Principal.

YOUNG LADIES'
Boarding and Day School,
SONOMA.

THE second semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, under the direction of Miss I. H. HUDSON, late Principal of the Benicia Female Seminary. An eligible and commodious house has been obtained, and every effort will be made to secure the highest intellectual and moral improvement of the Young Ladies committed to her charge. The most careful attention will be given to their health, physical improvement and manners; and parents may feel assured that their daughters will enjoy parental care and be surrounded by all the genial influences of a Christian home. From the many testimonials that Miss Hudson can furnish from distinguished gentlemen in Northern and Southern States, where for many years she was connected with the best schools and seminaries, and from the success which has attended her efforts to promote the cause of Education in this country, she hopes to give satisfaction to parents and guardians.

The most approved Teachers will be employed for the various branches which may be deemed necessary to secure a solid, practical and finished education.

Miss Hudson is assisted by a French and Music Teacher, who speak the German and French fluently—one of whom is an experienced teacher and as such has occupied the most distinguished situations both in England and America, and parents wishing to give their daughters an opportunity to study the French and German languages, and to perfect themselves in a thorough English education will find here a pleasant home, where they will be subject to salutary discipline and regular systematic study.

The climate of Sonoma is justly celebrated and the valley unsurpassed for health and beauty. Being retired and free from unfavorable influences from without, the location is admirably calculated for purposes of study, and a safe retreat for the edcation of Young Ladies.

The course of instruction will embrace the branches usually taught in our High Schools and Seminaries, and the pupils advanced from the primary to the higher departments of study, according to their capacity and improvements.

TERMS:

Per session of five months, including Board and tuition in the English	$150 00
EXTRAS.	
Piano, with use of instrument	40 00
French and Spanish Languages, Drawing, Painting and Vocal Music, each	15 00
Entrance (to be paid at once,)	10 00

Each pupil must be provided with sufficient bedding and clothing, four napkins and towels, knife, fork and spoon, combs, brushes, &c.

Terms per session payable half in advance.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Martin E. Cook, Major Ewing, H. J. Boggs, Esq., Judge S. B. Bright, B. B. Munday, Esq., Mr. Miller and Mr. Nevil, of Sonoma; Ex-Gov. Boggs, A. Boggs and H. Boggs, Esq., Napa; Hon. P. K. Hubbs, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Major S. Vaughn and Major S. Cooper, Suisun; J. M. Harbin, Esq., and Dr. J. Bynum, Cache Creek; Rev. J. E. Benton, Rev. S. H. Willey, Rev. T. D. Hunt, W. H. O'Grady, Esq., City Superintendent of Public Instruction, T. J. Nevins, Esq., late City Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Winslow, J. D. Bristol, Esq., W. H. Rhodes, Esq., and Geo. Hudson, Esq., San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Lads and Young Men.

THIS School is pleasantly located at No. 159 Stockton street, near California street. The object of this Institution is to prepare Lads and Young Men for entering college, or a business life, by a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Every branch of study will be taught by able and experienced teachers. The Principal desires those pupils who are willing to be guided in the path of virtue and usefulness. In order to secure and retain desirable members of this school, no vicious or unprincipled boy will be received, and no one retained in school whose influence is immoral, or in any way injurious to his associates. The pupils enjoy the comforts of a good home in the family with the Principal, who will pay strict attention to their habits, manners and morals.

The Government of the school will be firm but not severe. Pupils will be controlled by appeals to their moral and manly feelings, rather than by fear of punishment. The Bible is the standard of morals.

Being desirous to secure a proper degree of correspondence in dress, and to prevent some of the evils arising from different styles of clothing in the same family, a uniform dress has been adopted for the school. The year will be divided into two sessions, commencing on the first of August and the first of February.

TERMS.

No boarding scholar will be received for less than three months.

Each article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name, and an inventory placed in each trunk of all the articles he brings to school.

Board, tuition, washing, fuel and lights, per month, from $60 to $80. Extra for Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German or Italian, each $5. Terms for Day Scholars in the English branches, per month, $10.

Evening Class for Young Men, 7 to 9, P. M.

Payments required monthly in advance. No deduction for voluntary absence. Books and Stationery, an extra charge.

WARREN HOLT, Principal and Proprietor.

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. Williams, S. Francisco	G. Loder, Esq., S. Francisco
Rev. T. D. Hunt, "	F. W. Macondray, "
Rev. S. H. Willey, "	J. P. Haven, Esq., "
Hon. C. K. Garrison, "	Fredk. Billings, Esq., "
Dr. B. B. Coit, "	Messrs. DeWitt & Harrison,

Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock, San Francisco.

aug10-tf b

SAN JOAQUIN
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE ABOVE SEMINARY is to go into operation on the first Wednesday of October next.

It is to be located on the road leading from Stockton to Moquelumne Hill, in a retired and healthy place. The building is large and convenient, and will be fitted up with every attraction necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant home.

The Seminary is designed to afford facilities for the attainment of a thorough ENGLISH and CLASSICAL EDUCATION, in connection with the study of the *ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.*

It will be the ultimate aim in all its arrangements and course of instruction, to cultivate the moral principles, to facilitate the systematic development of a well balanced mind—to impress upon the Pupil a sense of her responsibility—to give her correct views of life—and fit her for any station she may be called to fill.

The Teachers selected for the Seminary are highly educated and accomplished Ladies, qualified to give instruction in any branch of Education.

The year will be divided into two Sessions, of twenty weeks each; first Session commencing on the first Wednesday of October.

The Expense of Board and Tuition, including the
ENTIRE ENGLISH COURSE, WOOD AND LIGHTS,
—WILL BE—
$65 per Quarter, or $125 per Session,
IN ALL CASES PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

MUSIC, with use of Instrument, per Quarter	$20,00
PAINTING, Drawing, Latin, French, Spanish and German, per Quarter, each	10,00

☞ An admission fee of *Ten Dollars* will be expected, or an equivolent in linen, etc., for Rooms.

☞ Books can be obtained at the Seminary at low prices.

For further information, application can be made to

D. MORRIS.
Stockton, Sept. 4, 1854. [sept8-tf]

The College School at Oakland.

This is a Family School for boys. It is located in the city of Oakland, on the beautiful inclosure called "The College Grounds," where a commodious house has lately been erected for its especial use. This inclosure, lying on the border of the wood, and looking out upon the plains and the mountains—sheltered by the trees from the severity of the heat at noon, and the chilliness of the wind which usually follows—free from the dust and noise of the more frequented streets—*secures* a wholesome *liberty* to the student, rather than imposes a restraint—a charming retreat from the disturbance and temptation of the city at large, in the place of an irksome and hated confinement.

The arrangements of the School-room are convenient, and pleasant; and the studies cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease, or pleasure merely, are consulted at the expense of discipline, and substantial improvement.

The government of the School is gentle, but decided, while the Family is intended to afford the advantages of a careful, agreeable, and cultivated Christian HOME. The temper of the pupil, his heart and his moral and religious life, will be formed, as far as possible, by the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursued will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and the Pure Mathematics.

The price of Board, Washing, Family care, and School instruction is $9 00 per week, payable monthly in advance; for Tuition alone $8 00 per month, in advance. Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture; and all articles of bedding and clothing must be distinctly marked with the name of the owner, and an inventory of the same deposited with the laundress.

The House stands on the corner of Eleventh and Harrison streets,—from the steam-boat landing about 12 minutes walk.

For further particulars apply to the Principal of the School, the REV. HENRY DURANT, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed:

HON. S. P. WEBB, Mayor of San Francisco.
HENRY HAIGHT, of Page, Bacon & Co. "
PALMER, COOK & Co., San Francisco.
FRED. BILLINGS, of Halleck, Peachy & Billings.
GEN. HENRY S. FOOTE, San Francisco.
REV. T. D. HUNT, " "
REV. S. H. WILLEY, " "
REV. J. E. BENTON, " "
HON. SHERMAN DAY, San José.
REV E. CORWIN, " "
REV. J. A. BENTON, Sacramento City.
REV. E. B. WALLSWORTH, Marysville.
REV. J. H. WARREN, Nevada.
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
HON. J. J. WARNER, San Diego.
HON. B. D. WILSON, Los Angeles.
JUDGE HOAR, Santa Barbara.
HON. DAVID SPENCE, Monterey
Sept. 1, 1854. tf.

MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Davis Street, No. 80.... Room No. 26.
Oct. San Francisco.

Medical Advertisements.

Family Drug Store,
North-East Corner Clay and Dupont Streets,
(IRON BUILDING.)

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS, A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Extracts, &c., viz:

For Fever and Ague.
Osgood's Cholagogue; Rowand's Tonic; Rushton's Tonic Mixture; Quinine; and Devotion's Laxipyreta, an effectual remedy and powerful restorative to those reduced by the Panama Fever or Billious Diarrhoea.
Also, Blake's, Moffat's Richardson's, and Oxygenated BITTERS.

For Coughs, Colds, &c.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Balsam Wild Cherry; Balsam Hoarhound; Canchalagua Extract; Jaynes' Expectorant; Cod Liver Oil, and Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup; Jujube Paste.

For Diarrhoea, etc.
Mrs. Kidder's Cordials; Extract Blackberry; Jaynes' Carminative; Thompsonian Syrups, etc., etc.

For Ruptures, etc.
A large assortment of Trusses; Suspensaries; Shoulder Braces.

For Burns, Sprains, etc.
Mustang, Kellinger's and Rheumatic Liniments; Radway's Ready Relief, Radway's Pain Killer; Potter's and Hunt's Nerve and Bone Liniment.

For Canary Birds.
Canary, Hemp, Rape and Millet Seeds, and Cuttle Fish.

For the Hair.
Barey's Tricopherous; Jaynes' Hair Tonic; Lyon's Katharion; Boyles' Hyperion Fluid; Bears Oil; Hair Oils; Tricobaphe, and other Hair Dyes, etc.

For Fleas, Cockroaches.
Lyon's Genuine Magnetic Powder, a sure destroyer—wholesale and retail.

Thompsonian Medicine.
Baberry, Poplar, Mandrake, Composition Powder; Cayenne, Golden Seal, Nerve Powder, etc.

Sarsaparillas.
Sands', Bull' Shaker's, Guysott's, Townsend's, etc.

Dye Stuffs, etc.
Ground Logwood, Red Wood, Fustic, and Red Sanders; Copperas, Indigo, Pink Saucers, Theatre Rouge; Lily White, Mein Fun, Chalk Balls, etc.;

Acids.
Tartaric, Nitric, Muriatic, Sulphuric, acetic, Oxalic, etc.

Chemicals, etc.
Chrys, and Pulv, Strychnine, Morphines, Piperine; Valerian, Zinc, Citrate, Iron, and Quinine.

Sundries.
Phosphorous, Shellac, Glue, Tapers, Carbonate Ammonia; Yeast Powders, Soda, and Cream Tartar, Farina, Sago; Pearl Barley, Honey, Letheon; Congress and Seltzer Water, Sands' Seidlitz Powders; Emery, with many other articles too numerous to particularize—Wholesale and Retail, by

SAMUEL ADAMS,
sept 1-tf Druggist and Apothecary.

DR. GUYSOTT'S
IMPROVED EXTRACT OF
YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA
IS NOW PUT UP IN THE LARGEST
SIZED BOTTLES,

AND is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only TRUE and ORIGINAL article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

Will Cure, Without Fail

Scrofula or Kings Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore-Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rhuemetism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jandice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FAEMLE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be the mournful truth. Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the BLOOD, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTLEDGE, Grange county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK, Esq, Cincinnati, O.—Dear sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefited by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years witn Scrofula and Cancer, which, I think, found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the mean time she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians, who had seen the medicine used with happy effect, I obtained of yonr agents here, "Messrs. Rice & McFarland," one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and as my wife found relief from that bottle, I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit, for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered form her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are cured sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHAEL GOLDMAN.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla." All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State.—Park & White are, sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant Street, 3d door above Montgomery aug 8.tf

WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Affection of the Liver, Asthama, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Lungs AND other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a fine Herbal Medicine—composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss, (the latter imported expressly for this purpose,) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined by a new chemical process, with the extract of tar—thus rendering the whole compound the most certain and efficious Remedy ever discovered for

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

☞ BEWARE OF BASE IMITATIONS!! ☜

As there are quite a number of *Counterfeit* articles bearing the name of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, purporting to be the "Genuine and original," we therefore deem it necessary, for the protection of ourselves, and for the public good to *Caution* all persons who purchase the Balsam of Wild Cherry, to look well at the *Signature* before Buying. The "Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," has a FAC SIMILE of the signature of Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia, and Sandford & Park on a finely executed steel engraved wrapper. Therefore, be cautious, as none can be genuine without the signature of "Sandford & Park."

☞ Sold by PARK & WHITE, No. 94 Merchant Street, third door above Montgomery, San Francisco, California Proprietors, and Manufacturers, to whom all orders must be addressed. Also for sale by the following Agents:

Story Redington & Co.	San Francisco,	
Henry Johnson & Co.	"	"
Keith, Hassard & Co.	"	"
Little & Cole	"	"
F. A. Babcock & Co.	"	"
Samuel Adams	"	"
J. Parslow	"	"
E. H. Stoddard	"	"
Herny Julien	"	"
John O'Brien	"	"
And by Dr. R. H. Mc'Donald,	Sacramento	

Also by Druggists generally throughout the State.

Orders by mail requesting an Agency, and accompanied by reliable references, will meet with prompt attention.

apl21-tf

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.

Premium Domestic Flour.

San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1853.

MESSRS. WARREN & SONS—Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request, the Committee on Flour assembled at Coit & Beals to investigate the eight samples of California-made Flour exhibited at your Agricultural Fair, in competition for the award of a Fifty Dollar Cup. The Committee of three were all old New York flour merchants, and have given each of the samples submitted to us their full share of attention. We would premise that three of the samples were inferior in quality, two defective in color, and, for the credit of the mills, [illegible]

Webster as a Student.

Mr. Webster remarked, in one of his speeches: "My life has been one of severe labor in my profession. I know not how the bread of idleness tastes." This is literally true. From the day, when he entered Exeter Academy, at the age of fourteen, to the hour of his death was one uninterrupted scene of toil. Aged men, who were familiar with his early life, mention, among their earliest recollections of his childhood, a fondness for books above his years. His father kept open doors for all travellers. The teamsters, who came from the North, were accustomed to say, when they arrived at Judge Webster's house, "Come, let us give our horses some oats and go in and hear little Dan read a Psalm." They always called for him; and, leaning upon their long whip-stocks, listened, with delighted attention, to the elocution of the young orator. This fondness for books first prompted his father to give him a better education than the district school afforded. At Exeter, he had no peer in successful and accurate study. His residence there was brief. The limited means of his father would not warrant the expense of a continued residence at that Academy. A cheaper method of preparing him for college was devised. He was placed under the care of Rev. Samuel Wood of Boscawen.

His kind Mentor once ventured to suggest his fears lest young Daniel's example, in devoting so much time to his favorite amusements, might prove injurious to the other boys. He did not complain that his task was neglected, or that any lesson was imperfectly prepared. This suggestion was sufficient. The sensitive boy could not bear the suspicion of any dereliction of duty. The next night was devoted to study. No sleep visited his eyes. His teacher appeared in the morning to hear his recitation. He read his hundred lines without mistake. He was nowhere found tripping in syntax or prosody. As his teacher was preparing to leave, young Daniel requested him to hear a few more lines. Another hundred was read. Breakfast was repeatedly announced. The good Doctor was impatient to go, and asked his pupil how much further he could read. "To the end of the twelfth book of the Æneid" was the prompt reply. The Doctor never had occasion to reprove him again. His study hours, ever after, were sacred. In less than a year, he read with his teacher, Virgil and Cicero, and, in private, two large works of Grotius and Pufendorf, written in Latin. During the month of July, his father called him home to assist him on the farm. At this time of life, young Daniel had but a slender frame and was not able to endure much fatigue. The trial of a half day brought the boy home with blistered hands and wearied limbs. The next morning, his father gave him his little bundle of books and clothes and bade him seek his teacher again. Dr. Wood met him, with a cordial greeting on his return and assured him, that, with hard study, he might enter College at the next Commencement. He then had two months to devote to Greek; and, he had not yet learned the alphabet. With characteristic energy, he grappled with the task and achieved a victory of which few can boast. What one of those College idlers, who talk so flippantly about the idleness of Daniel Webster when a student, has prepared himself for a like station in two short months? The students of that day were deprived of many of the comforts and luxuries of life which are now so liberally enjoyed. They usually travelled on horseback. Their dress was entirely of domestic manufacture. When Daniel Webster went to College, he took the least valuable of his fathers's horses, which would not be missed from the farm, and depositing his scanty wardrobe and library in a pair of saddle-bags, set out for Hanover.—Scarcely had he lost sight of his father's house, when a furious north-east storm began to beat upon the solitary traveller. The rain poured down, incessantly, for two days and nights. A necessity was laid upon him to be present at the commencement of the term. He, therefore, made such speed as he could, with his slow-paced Rozinante, over bad roads, throug the pelting storm, and reached the place at the close of the second day, if not a "sorrowful knight," at least, in a sorrowful condition. He joined his class next day and, at once, took the position in it, which hehas since held in the intellectual world. By the unanimous consent, both of teachers and classmates, he stood at the head of his associates in study; and, was as far above them, then, in all that constitutes human greatness, as he is now. After a residence of two years at College, he spent a vacation at home. He had tasted the sweets of literature and enjoyed the victories of intellectual effort. He loved the scholar's life. He felt keenly for the condition of his brother Ezekiel, who was destined to remain on the farm and labor to lift the mortgage from the old homestead and furnish the means of his brother's support. Ezekiel was a farmer in spirit and in practice. He led his laborers, in the field, as he, afterwards, led his class, in Greek. Daniel knew and appreciated his superior intellectual endowments. He resolved that his brother should enjoy the same privileges with himself. That night the two brothers retired to bed, but not to sleep. They discoursed of their prospects. Daniel utterly refused to enjoy the fruit of his brother's labor any longer. They were united, in sympathy and affection, and they must be united in their pursuits. But how could they leave their beloved parents, in age and solitude, with no protector? They talked and wept and wept and talked till dawn of day.—They dared not broach the matter to their father. Finally, Daniel resolved to be the orator upon the occasion. Judge Webster was then somewhat burdened with debt. He was advanced in age and had set his heart upon having Ezekiel as his helper. The very thought of separation from both his sons was painful to him. When the proposition was made, he felt as did the patriarch of old, when he exclaimed, "Joseph is not * * * and will ye also take Benjamin away?" A family council was called. The mother's opinion was asked. She was a strong-minded, energetic woman. She was not blind to the superior endowments of her sons. With all a mother's partiality, however, she did not overestimate their powers. She decided the matter at once. Her reply was: "I have lived long in the world, and have been happy in my children. If Daniel and Ezekiel will promise to take care of me, in my old age, I will consent to the sale of all our property at once, and they may enjoy the benefit of [illegible] remains after our debts are paid." [illegible] Parents and children [illegible] The [illegible] Daniel [illegible] the scene of his preparatory studies.

In one year, he joined his younger brother in College. His intellect was of the highest order. In clear and comprehensive views of the subjects studied, he had no equal. He was deficient in no branch of study pursued in College. He was distinguished for classical literature. He also availed himself of private instruction in some departments of study. Prof. Shurtleff then had a class of students reciting to him, privately, in theology. Ezekiel Webster joined that class and wrote dissertations upon subjects proposed by the Professor, who still speaks with unabated admiration, of his character as an earnest, truthful and successful student. I once asked the same venerable teacher of the department of the younger brother in College. He replied: "Oh, Sir, Daniel was as regular as the sun. He never made a misstep. He never stooped to do a mean act. He never countenanced, by his presence or by his conversation, any College irregularities." After graduating, at the early age of nineteen, Daniel Webster took charge of the Academy in Fryeburg, Me. He left his father's house again, on horseback, with his whole worldly effects in a pair of saddle-bags. His salary was three hundred and fifty dollars a year. From such an income, how much, think you, would one of our modern dandies save, supporting himself as a gentleman should live? Besides the severe labors of the school, Mr. Webster devoted his evenings to a still more irksome piece of drudgery. He recorded Deeds in the County records for a moderate compensation. He transcribed, on an average, three Deeds, each evening; and, two large folios now exist, in his handwriting, as indubitable proofs of his industry. He received high commendation for his fidelity as a teacher. The records of the Trustees bear testimony to their unqualified approbation of his labors and their sincere regret at his departure. At the close of the year, he visited his brother in College, and after paying his own debts, gave to Ezekiel the results of his year's labor which amounted to one hundred dollars. The attachment of these brothers to each other was truly remarkable. They kept no separate purse, till they were established in business. They labored, cheerfully, for each other. Daniel submitted to the drudgery of copying Deeds and encroached upon the hours due to sleep to secure the means of his brother's education. Ezekiel taught an evening school for sailors, in Boston, in addition to the fatigues of a large private school by day, to save money to defray, in part, his brother's expenses in completing his professional education. Behold, how these brothers loved each other!—Writing to his New Hampshire neighbors Mr. Webster says: "Those of you who are the most advanced, in age, have known my father and my family, and especially that *member* of it whose premature death inflicted a wound in my breast, which is yet fresh and bleeding." The cordial approbation of this brother was more to Daniel Webster than the applause of listening senates.—*Address of Prof. Sanborn*

Assyrian Palaces.

Mr. Layard thus graphically describes the spectacle which, in days of old, met the eye of those who entered the abode of the Assyrian kings:—

"He was ushered in through the portal guarded by the colossal lions or bulls of white alabaster. In the first hall he found himself surrounded by the sculptured records of the empire. Battles, sieges, triumphs, the exploits of the chase, the ceremonies of religion, were portrayed on the walls—sculptured in alabaster, and painted in gorgeous colors. Under each picture were engraved, in characters filled up with bright copper, inscriptions describing the scenes represented. Above the sculptures were painted other events—the king, attended by his eunuchs and warriors, receiving his prisoners, entering into alliances with other monarchs, or performing some sacred duty. The representations were enclosed in colored borders of elaborate and elegant design. The emblematic tree, winged bulls, and monstrous animals were conspicuous amongst the ornaments. At the upper end of the hall was the colossal figure of the king in adoration before the supreme deity, or receiving from his eunuch the holy cup. He was attended by warriors bearing his arms, and by his priests or presiding divinities. His robes, and those of his followers, were adorned with groups of figures, animals, and flowers, all painted with brilliant colors.

"The stranger trod upon alabaster slabs, each bearing an inscription, recording the titles, genealogy, and achievements of the great king. Several doorways, formed by gigantic winged lions or bulls, or by the figures of guardian deities, led into other apartments which again opened into more distant halls. In each were new sculptures. On the walls of some were processions of colossal figures—armed men and eunuchs following the king, warriors laden with spoil, leading prisoners, or bearing presents and offerings to the gods. On the walls of others were portrayed the winged priests, or presiding divinities, standing before the sacred trees.

"The ceilings above him were divided into square compartments, painted with flowers, or the figures of animals. Some were inlaid with ivory, each compartment being surrounded by elegant borders and mouldings. The beams, as well as the sides of the chambers, may have been gilded, or even plated with gold and silver; and the rarest woods, in which the cedar was conspicuous, were used for the wood-work.—Square openings in the ceilings of the chambers admitted the light of day. A pleasing shadow was thrown over the sculptured walls, and gave a majestic expression to the human features of the colossal forms which guarded the entrances. Through these apertures was seen the bright blue of an eastern sky, enclosed in a frame on which were painted, in vivid colors, the winged circle, in the midst of elegant ornaments, and the graceful forms of ideal animals.

"These edifices, as it has been shown, were great national monuments, upon the walls of which were represented in sculpture, or inscribed in alphabetical characters the chronicles of the empire He who entered them might thus read the history, and learn the glory and triumphs of the nations. They served, at the same time, to bring continually to the remembrance of those who assembled within them on festive occasions, or for the celebration of religious ceremonies, the deeds of their ancestors, and the power and majesty of their gods."

The Crimean correspondent of the London Times thus speaks of the bombardment of Sebastopol, and the recent hoax that the city had fallen:

We are getting tired of this continual "pound-pounding," which makes a great deal of noise, wastes much powder, and does very little damage. It is very hard to batter down earthworks. Most people about London have seen the Artillery but at Woolwich. How long has it lasted our "heavy fire" of artillery? Then again the Russians have plenty of laborers. They easily repair at night what we destroy and damage through the day. It is difficut for us to do the same. Our men are worn out with fatigue; the daily service exhausts them, and the artillerymen cannot have more than five hours' rest in the twenty-four. They are relieved every eight hours, but it takes them three hours to get down to their work and return from it to the camp. Our amateurs are quite disappointed and tired out. I fear so are people in England, but they must have patience. Rome was not built in a day, nor will Sebastopol be taken in a week. In fact, we have run away from the notion that it was a kind of pasteboard city, which would tumble at the sound of our cannon as the walls of Jericho fell at the blast of Joshua's trumpet. The news that Sebastopol had fallen, which were received *via* England, has excited great indignation and ludicrous astonishment here. The whole army is enraged about it, as they feel the verity, whatever it may be and whenever it may be realized, must fall short in the effect of that splendid figment.

The Great London Larder.

If we fix upon Hyde Park as our exhibition ground, and pile together all the barrels of beer consumed in London, they would form a thousand columns not far short of a mile in perpendicular height. Let us imagine ourselves on the top of this tower, and we shall have a look-out worthy of the feast we are about to summon to our feet. Herefrom we might discover the great northern road stretching far away into the length and breadth of the land. Lo! as we look, a mighty herd of oxen are beheld approaching, with loud bellowing, from the North. For miles and miles the mass of horns is conspicuous, winding along the road ten abreast, and even thus the last animal of the herd would be seventy-two miles away, and the drover goading his shrinking flanks considerably beyond Peterborough. On the other side of the Park, as the clouds of dust clear away, we see the great western road, as far as the eye can reach, covered with a bleating mass of wool, and the shepherd at the end of the flock, ten abreast, and the dog that is worrying the last sheep, are just leaving the environs of Bristol, one hundred and twenty-one miles from our beer-built pillar. Along Picadilly, Regent street, the Strand, Fleet street, Cheapside, and the eastward Mile-end road line, for seven and a half miles, street and causeway are thronged with calves, still ten abreast, and in the great parallel thoroughfares of Bayswater, Oxford street, and Holborn, we see nothing for nine long miles but a slowly pacing and deeply grunting herd of swine.

As we watch this moving mass approaching from all points of the horizon, the air suddenly becomes dark—a black pall seems drawn over the sky—it is the flock of birds—game, poultry, and wild fowl, that, like Mrs. Bond's ducks, are come up to be killed; as they fly wing to wing, and tail to beak, they form a square whose superficies is not much less than the whole enclosed portion of St. James' Park, or fifty-one acres. No sooner does this huge flight clear away, than we behold the park at our feet inundated with hares and rabbits. Feeding two thousand abreast, they extend from the Marble Arch to the round pond in Kensington Garden—at least a mile.

Let us now pile up all the half-quartern loaves consumed in the metropolis in the year, and we shall find they form a pyramid which measures two hundred square feet at its base, and extends into the air a height of one thousand two hundred and ninety-three feet, or nearly three times that of St. Paul's.

Turning now toward the sound of rushing waters, we find that seven companies are filling the mains for the day. If they were allowed to flow into the area of the adjacent St. James' Park, they would, in the course of the twenty-four hours, flood its entire space with a depth of thirty inches of water, and the whole annual supply would be quite sufficient to submerge the city (one mile square) ninety feet.

Of the fish we confess we are able to say nothing. When numbers amount to billions, the calculations become too trying for our patience. We have little doubt, however, they would be quite sufficient to make the Serpentine one solid mass. Of ham and bacon, again, preserved meats, and all the countless comestibles, we have taken no account, and, in truth, they are little more to the great mass than the ducks and geese were to Sancho Panza's celebrated mess—"the skimmings of the pot." Such, then, is a slight sketch of the great London larder.—*Quarterly Review.*

Unmitigated Curse.—The Charleston Evening News does not think well of the Nebraska Bill, of which it says:

"There never was a completer or more disastrous miscarriage than the Nebraska bill. It has not only blasted every expectation that was originally formed of it, but it proved to its authors a positive and unmitigated curse Instead of strengthening the harmony of the country, it has given rise to the intensest resentment and discord. Instead of giving effect and confirmation to the compromise of 1850, it has blasted that compromise into nothingness. Instead of securing two additional slave States to the Union, it has secured two additional free States. And instead of putting an end to the Free Soil doctrine, it has given that doctrine a power and a respectability which it never possessed before, and which we believe it could never have attained through any other medium than that opened by this bill."

Oaks.—When the God of nature means to grow an oak, the acorn is not cast into a hot-house, but it is flung into the out door earth, and struggles up through the mountain sod. It strikes its roots far below the surface, and takes mighty hold as with subterranean cables. Beneath its shaggy coat the life of that giant tree beats quick and strong. The winter comes down oft and again upon it; the tempest wrestles with its brawny boughs. "Bearing all things," the stalwart tree earns its place among the monarchs of the forest.

So when God would have an oak-like Christian in his church, he exposes him to the regimen of toil and hardship and trial. He gives him a work to do; and Oh! how the man is "straitened until it be accomplished." A reformation is to be wrought out, and the man becomes a Luther; a work of philanthropy is to be accomplished, and a man becomes a Howard or a Francke; a mission abroad is to be undertaken, and he becomes a Martyn, or a [illegible], and he becomes a Harlan Page. God lays trials on Christians to make them lusty; and the devil looks on and hopes to see the sinews crack, and the courage break like a potter's vessel. God puts the Christian into affliction, but only that the deep waters may drown, not the man, but his sins; he casts him into the furnace that the fire may consume, not the gold, but the worthless dross. Such is our Heavenly Father's discipline with his children. He strengthens them by the very burdens they carry. He purifies them by the very chastisements they receive. He makes them the ruddier and healthier for every sharp northern blast against which they are compelled to bear up, on their life march towards heaven.

"The rougher our way,
The longer our stay,
The ruder the blast,
The sweeter our quiet when the storms are all past."

Christian Intelligencer.

Tables of Distances.

The following distances were measured with a viameter, by Capt. Warner, of the U. S. Topographic Engineers, in the summer of 1848.

From San Francisco	to Mission Dolores	2½ miles
" "	to Sanchez Ranch	17 "
" "	to San Mateo	21 "
" "	to Santa Clara	48 "
" "	to San Jose	51 "
" "	to Murphy's	70 "
" "	to San Juan	94 "
" "	to Salinas River	113 "
" "	to Monterey	125 "
" "	to Mission of Soledad	166 "
" "	to Ojitos	206 "
" "	to San Miguel	237 "
" "	to Brakes Ranch	258 "
" "	to Santa Marguerita	265 "
" "	to San Luis Obispo	276 "
" "	to Capt. Dana's	299 "
" "	to Los Alamos	321 "
" "	to Santa Inez	340 "
" "	to Gaviota Pass	352 "
" "	to Arrogo Hondo	359 "
" "	to Dos Pueblos	370 "
" "	to Santa Barbara	387 "
" "	to Carpenteria	398 "
" "	to Rincon	402 "
" "	to Buenaventura	415 "
" "	to Santa Clara River	421 "
" "	to Canega	475 "
" "	to Los Angeles	485 "
" "	to Los Coyotes	504 "
" "	to Santa Ana	515 "
" "	to Juan Avila's	535 "
" "	to San Juan Capistrano	542 "
" "	to Los Flores	562 "
" "	to San Luis Rey	573 "
" "	to San Diego	612½ "

The following table is compiled from Mr. Sprague's bill, introduced into the Senate, defining the legal distances from the County Seats to Sacramento, the Lunatic Asylum, and the States Prison. The figures are not always accurate, but represent about the distances referred to.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	Sacramento....	Stockton....	San Quentin.
Alameda	Alvarado	175	185	50
Butte	Bidwell's Bar	75	120	230
Calaveras	Mokelumne Hill	60	55	220
Colusi	Colusa	140	195	285
Contra Costa	Martinez	110	120	45
El Dorado	Coloma	50	105	205
Humboldt	Union Town	390	400	265
Klamath	Union Town	550	560	425
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	660	670	535
Marin	San Rafael	158	168	3
Mariposa	Mariposa	155	100	265
Monterey	Monterey	260	270	135
Napa	Napa City	130	140	55
Nevada	Nevada	65	120	220
Placer	Auburn	35	90	190
Sacramento	Sacramento	....	55	155
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	690	700	565
San Diego	San Diego	790	800	665
San Joaquin	Stockton	55	....	165
San Francisco	San Francisco	140	150	15
San Luis Obispo	San Louis Obispo	460	470	335
Santa Clara	San Jose	200	90	75
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	260	270	135
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	590	600	465
Shasta	Shasta	225	280	380
Sierra	Downieville	97	152	252
Siskiyou	Yreka	300	355	455
Solano	Benicia	110	120	40
Sonoma	Sonoma	138	190	40
Sutter	Nicholaus	30	85	185
Trinity	Weaverville	265	320	420
Tuolumne	Sonora	125	70	235
Tulare	....	265	210	375
Yolo	Washington	1	56	156
Yuba	Marysville	65	120	220

List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1854.

Name of Office.	*County.*	*Postmasters.*
Agua Fria	Mariposa	B P Whitney
Alameda	Alameda	L. S. Ely
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bonnen
Alviso	Santa Clara	A Rathbone
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	James Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Woostrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Pawling
Camptonville	Yuba	E T Brundage
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	Fred Peaskes
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M R Graham
Clinton	Nevada	J S Cook
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Goetschins
Columbia	Tuolumne	A H Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamorie
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	D F Waldron
Crescent City	Klamath	David Hover
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	C N Noteware
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	Daniel Thompson
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Sneath
Elk Grove	Sacramento	J W Hall
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	Mr Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	D Townsend
Forbestown	Butte	B W Williams
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	W G Brown
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Garrotte	Tuolumne	Cage Tucker
Georgetown	El Dorado	T M Reed
Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	A C Johnson
Grafton	Yolo	A Undegraph
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Green Valley	El Dorado	N Van Tassel
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Hamilton	Butte	E M Burrows
Haskell's Ranch	Sutter	J Lefevre
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickett
Indian Diggins	El Dorado	J W Gilbert
Ione Valley	Calaveras	J H Alford
Iowa Hill	Placer	J Colgan
Jackson	Calaveras	Bruce Husband
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	G Keyes
Jamestown	Tuolumne	Wm Donovan
Johnson's Ranch	Sutter	W E O'Kear
Knight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Laguna Seca	Santa Clara	George H Bull
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Lewiston	Trinity	Wm Lewis
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W B Osburn
Mariposa	Mariposa	J F McNamara
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marysville	Yuba	P W Keyser
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Michigan Bluffs	Placer	S T Leet
Millerton	San Joaquin	E P Hart
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	J B McKinnie
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Montezuma	Tuolumne	J T Hoyt
Monte	Los Angeles	
Moon's Ranch	Colusi	George Eastman
Monroeville	Colusi	R H Pratt
Mountain Springs	Placer	Joel Holland
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
Mormon Island	Sacramento	D A Kneass
Mud Springs	El Dorado	S A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A H Stevens
McDermott Bridge	San Joaquin	W F McDermott
Napa	Napa	E B Eaton
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davidge
Newton	El Dorado	W Fisher
Nicolaus	Sutter	F A Russell
North Branch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Onisbo	Sacramento	C F Howell
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Oroville	Butte	P S Garland
Park's Bar	Yuba	E S Gaver
Petaluma	Sonoma	S W Garland
Pilot Hill	El Dorado	Silas Hays
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Punta de los Reyes	Marin	T L Andrews
Putah	Solano	Elijah Syloa
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorne
Red Bluffs	Shasta	S M Bishop
Rough and Ready	Nevada	J T Little
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Slater
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
Salinas	Monterey	J Bryant Hill
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	Thos R Brown
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	R R Hopkins
San Francisco	San Francisco	Charles L Weller
San Diego	San Diego	George Lyon
San Jose	Santa Clara	J W Patrick
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Lorenzo	Alameda	D E Crane
San Leandro	Alameda	J T Bryant
San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	T J Harvey
San Pedro	Los Angeles	Geo. Alexander
San Rafael	Marin	W Russell
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Skidmore
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	T W Harper
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	H Shore
Santa Rosa	Sonoma	T G Hahmann
Shasta	Shasta	J Harell
Shaw's Flat	Tuolumne	
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
Spellings Ranch	Mariposa	W S Snelling
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	G W Fitzpatrick
Spanish Flat	El Dorado	S S Richards
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	D J Staples
Stoneberger's	Tuolumne	Geo Thatcher
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Suisun	Solano	W S Kyle
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Stringtown	Butte	D D Coffin
Tehama	Colusi	Newell Hall
Texas Hill	Sacramento	John Clarking
Trinidad	Klamath	E C Darling
Trinity	Trinity	C Lee
Third Crossing	Calaveras	A J Tate
Uniontown	Humboldt	A H Murdoch
Vacaville	Solano	
Volcano	Calaveras	George Muncton
Washington	Yolo	A Warring
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	[illegible]
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Woodside	San Francisco	[illegible]
Woodville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Placer	O King
[illegible]	El Dorado	[illegible]
Yolo	Yolo	[illegible]
Yreka	Siskiyou	[illegible]
Yuba City	Yuba	[illegible]

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FLOUR MILLS, SAW MILLS, AND OTHER MACHINERY AT THE PACIFIC FOUNDRY,

ON FIRST ST., BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.
GODDARD & CO.

HAVING enlarged their Foundry and Machine Shop, are now prepared to take Castings of Iron or Brass of every description. They have on hand a great variety of patterns for Mortice, Spur and Bevel Gears, and Bolt Gears, Puller's Mill Spindles, and Saw Mill Irons. Also Patterns for House Castings, such as round, fluted and square Columns, Pilasters, Balcony Railings, &c. We do not boast of being the *Oldest* nor the *Largest* establishment in the city, but our establishment is large enough to have all the modern improvements and having a reputation to establish are determined to give our work a finish that shall not be surpassed, all work will be warranted according to order, and on as good terms as at any other establishment.

San Francisco, June 16, 1854. GODDARD & CO.

ST. MARY'S HALL;
The Sonoma Institute for Young Ladies.

A Christian home for our daughters, where regular discipline and thorough studies are combined with liberal freedom and domestic refinement; a nursery for dutiful children, affectionate sisters, and high-minded mothers.

Such is the need; such is the wish. Such is the end we have in view in devoting time, labor and capacities to the SONOMA INSTITUTE, which is now open for the reception of scholars. For this we ask the patronage of all who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of their children.

Conforming to the almost unanimous opinion expressed by our friends, we have selected the beautiful and proverbially healthy valley of Sonoma, than which no retreat could be more advantageous for the purpose of education. Remote from the bustle of a stirring city—at twenty or thirty miles distance from San Francisco and Benicia, from whence it is daily accessible by stage or steamboat conveyance.

We promise all that is generally promised in a prospectus. We conceive all the care and anxiety of Parents. We are ready to meet them, and, trusting in an experience of many years of educational teaching, and in a proper sense of Christian responsibility, we leave the work to commend itself.

JOHN L. VER MEHR,
Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 5, 1853.

Course of Instruction.

The Course of Instruction will include a Primary Department, and a Junior, a Middle, and a Senior Class, into which the Pupils will be entered after careful examination.

Primary Department.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Elements of Arithmetic; Map of the United States; Leading Events in History; First Lessons in Composition; Introduction into French.

Junior Class.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic, including Fractions; Elements of Grammar; Geography of America and Europe; History of the United States; Botany; Composition; French.

Middle Class.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic; Grammar, with parsing; Geography; History of England; Geometry; Botany; Chemistry; Mineralogy; Book-keeping; Composition; French; Latin.

Senior Class.—Elocution; Grammar, with analysis of Poetry; Rhetoric; Logic; Algebra; Trigonometry; Astronomy; Use of the Globes; Chemistry; Natural Philosophy; General History; English Literature; French Literature; German Literature; Composition in English, French and German; Latin.

The Scholastic Year consists of one session, beginning on the first Monday in September, and ending towards the middle of July; at which time a public examination will take place, with distribution to all who merit them, of Testimonials of Excellence in Conduct and Scholarship. We wish to avoid all rivalry. Merit must be absolute, not comparative.

Every two months a Report will be forwarded to the Parents or Guardians.

Regulations.

All letters sent must be under cover to parents or guardians. All letters received must come under cover from parents or guardians. Packages will be inspected.

Expenses, etc.

Charge per Session of a year, payable quarterly, in advance	$600.00
Parents sending two daughters, for each	500.00
(This charge includes Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, and Stationery.)	
Entrence Fee, (instead of bed, bedding, &c.)	$20.00
Only Extra Charges, at the option of Parents:	
Music, with use of Instrument, per Quarter	25.00
Drawing, per Quarter	18.00
Spanish and Italian, per Quarter	18.00

Each Pupil must be provided with four napkins, two pair of sheets, four pillow cases, four towels, six changes, (the rest of clothing in proportion,) a flat, combs, work-box, brushes, &c.

No advance can be made for clothing or other expenses, no sum to meet such expenses be deposited.

No scholar will be received for a shorter time than half a session.

For further information, address or apply personally to—Rev. Dr. VER MEHR, Rector of Grace Church, corner of Powell and Jackson Streets, San Francisco; Rev. C. B. WYATT, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco; JOSEPH W. WINANS, Esq., Sacramento; GEO. W. PLUME, Esq., Marysville; Dr. HUIE, Petaluma; H. CHANNING BEALS, Esq., San Francisco. d9 1mis

WM. R. WADSWORTH, of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
Merchandise, and Ship Brokers.
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVE REMOVED TO No. 137 FRONT STREET, next to the corner of Jackson, up stairs, and continue to give their attention exclusively to the interest of others having Merchandise or Produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

CHILI and CALIFORNIA FLOUR, BARREL FLOUR, CHILI and CALIFORNIA BARLEY, CHILI and CALIFORNIA WHEAT, and a general assortment of Merchandise, for sale. Loans negotiated upon Produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful Agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of Wheat and other Produce made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants' Line Sailing Vessels for Sacramento. m10-4m

NOTICE.
LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.

THE TRUSTEES AND PROPRIETORS take pleasure in announcing that the CEMETERY is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOTS	—12x25, containing	300	superficial ft—	$175
HALF " "	10x15 "	150	"	125
QR. " "	8x10 "	80	"	80

LOTS IN THE REAR of main avenues and on paths, are 20 per cent less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing large Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS are given for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the deed of trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"Sixty per cent of the entire Receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the Cemetery."

A faithful and trusty Keeper of the Gounds will always b found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

B. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Application for interment, must be made at the office.

For further information, inquire of either of the proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office hours, from 9 A M to 3 P M.

NATHANIEL GREY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S M BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees. je16-3m

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS. Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.

We also send and Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.

Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug20

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.

DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF, AT 4 P.M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Freight, $8 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, master; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thos. Seeley master; Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer CAMANCHE, Geo. R. Barclay, master; Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Steamer URILDA, E. E. Clarke, master; Tuesdays and Fridays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The Steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Friday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The Steamer PLUMAS, Capt. Samuel Randall, leaves Sacramento for Colusa every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. Returning, leaves Colusa every Sunday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A.M.

The PLUMAS will also make a trip each week from Sacramento to Knight's Landing, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 o,clock M.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President,
marl0 3m B. F. SQUIRE, Vice President.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

ISAAC HILLMAN,
Late proprietor of the California Temperance House, would inform the public that he has
REMOVED
To a large, new and commodious three story building,
NUMBERS 80 AND 82, DAVIS STREET,
Between Clay and Washington, Convenient to the Steamboat and Steamship landing.
PRIVATE ROOMS
For the accommodation of Families and Individuals, on the most reasonable terms.

The proprietor, grateful for the very liberal patronage extended to him, would request such as want Board and Lodging by the day or week to call at his new establishment.

may26tf ISAAC HILLMAN, San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
BY M. J. BURKE & CO.
No. 75 Davis St., four doors North of Clay St.,
[IN REAR OF, AND OFFICE IN, THE DRUG STORE,]
SAN FRANCISCO.

All Works Warranted, Terms, Cash before delivery. Book work Stereotyped at the lowest [illegible] Particular attention paid to the Stereotyping of Wood Cuts. June 29

Expresses.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Adams & Co's Express.

Northern Daily Lines from San Francisco to Benicia, Martinez and Sacramento, by steamers at 3:45, P.M. From Benicia daily by stages to Napa.

FROM Sacramento by stages to Marysville, Shasta, Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Ophir, Auburn, Yankee Jims', Michigan City, Mormon Island, Prairie City, Coloma, Georgetown, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Placerville, Jackson, Drytown and Fiddletown; and thence by express riders to all the mining districts of Placer, El Dorado and Amador counties.

From Marysville by S. W. Langton & Bro., Agents, to Foster's Bar, French Corral, Sweetland's, Minnesota, Goodyear's, Downieville and all places on the Yuba River.

From Marysville, by F. D. Everts & Co., Agents, to Gibsonville, Natchez, Wyandott, Bidwell's, Hansonville, Poor Man's Creek, Stringtown, City of '76, Hornout City, Bush Creek, St. Louis and all points on the Feather River.

From Shasta, by Cram, Rogers & Co., Agents, to Weaverville, Yreka, Jacksonville, Trinity River, Scott River, Klamath, Althouse, Humbug, Scottsburg, Crescent City, and all points on or near the north line of the State.

Southern Daily Line from San Francisco, by steamers, at 3:45, P.M.

To Stockton, thence by stages to Montezuma, Chinese Camp, Jamestown, Wood's Diggings, Sonora, Springfield, Columbia, Shaw's Flat, Mokelumne Hill, Camp Seco, Murphy's, Angels, Vallicito, Carson's Creek, San Andreas, Double Springs, North Branch, Cal. River, Mariposa, Quartzburg, Mount Ophir, Hornitas, Agua Fria, Don Pedro's Bar, Coultersville, Big Oak Flat Garote; and by express riders throughout San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa and Tulare counties.

San Jose Daily Express.

By Dillon, Hedge & Co's line of splendid Concord coaches, for Pulgas Ranch, Santa Clara, Alviso, San Jose, and the Mission, at 7:45, A.M. Thence by stage to San Juan, Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Monterey.

Contra Costa Express.

Daily to Oakland, Clinton, San Leandro, Union City, and all points on the east side of the Bay of San Francisco.

Accommodation Expresses.

Daily by steamboat, to Petaluma; thence by stages to Bodega, and Russian River.

By steamboat to Sonoma; thence by stages to Santa Rosa.

By steamboat to Napa City; thence by stages, to Sulphur Springs.

Northern Coast Express.

By every steamer to Union, Eureka, Bucksport, Fort Humboldt, Eel River, Mendocino, Salmon River, Trinadad, Gold Bluff, Crescent City, Port Orford, Gold Beach, Sailors' Diggings, Coose Bay, Coquille River, Scottsburg and the Umpqua.

Oregon Express.

By every steamer from San Francisco to Astoria, Ranier, St. Helens, Portland, Oregon City, Marysville, Salem, Fort Vancouver, Cathlam, Oak Point, Albany, Deer Creek, Milwaukie, and all other points in Oregon, and by

Stuart's Express from

From Portland to Steilacoom, Alki, Seattle Port Townsend, Fort Gamble, Port Ludlow, Penn's Cove, Fort Victoria, Olympia, School Water Bay, Bellingham's, Bay, and the depencencies of Puget's Sound.

Southern Coast Express.

By every steamer to Monterey; thence thence to Carmel Valley, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, thence to San Buenaventura, Los Angeles, thence to San Juan, San Diego, thence to Lower California, Gila River, and Towns in Sonora.

Salt Lake City Express, regularly from Los Angeles to

Parovan,	Red Creek,	Fillmore City,
Nephi City,	Summit Creek,	Paysons,
The Monte,	San Bernardino,	Springville,
Provo City,	American Fork,	Salt Lake City,
	and Johnston's Springs.	

Great Eastern Express.

By every steamer, via Panama and Nicaragua, to New York, Boston, Washington, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, and Towns in the interior, from New York and Boston by steamers to London, Liverpool, and the Continent of Europe.

All the above Expresses, in transit, are accompanied by intelligent und faithful Messengers.

Regular Expresses by Clippers to Sandwich Islands' China and Australia.

del tf ADAMS & CO.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
A Joint Stock Company--Capital $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY WELLS, WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, JAMES McKAY,
ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, A. REYNOLDS,
EDWIN B. MORGAN, D. N. BARNEY.
W. J. PARDEE, San Francisco.
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward

Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freight

of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon.

OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.

Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on the 5th and 20th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.

Semi-Monthly Express to and from NEW YORK—VIA. NICARAGUA!

We also despatch an Express from San Francisco for New York, by the splendid fast steamers of the NICARAGUA LINE, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Returning, will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS, on the most favorable terms.

Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.

Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers.

Our Regular Semi-Monthly Express for Oregon, is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

INLAND ROUTES.

An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county.

A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.

To the Southern Mines—An Express for Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's Camp and Mokelumne Hill, is despatched daily, (Sundays excepted). Treasure sent through to Sonora in charge of a trusty and experienced Messenger.

Our MESSENGERS are supplied with Iron Safes for the security of treasure entrusted to their care.

OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well-known lines, viz:

The American Express Company, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co.'s New Bedford Express,* and *Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.*

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICES, { No. 16 Wall Street, New York, No. 11 Exchange Place, New Orleans. Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

Oct. 21, 1853.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS.

RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS,

TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.

We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Ruble's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown. WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, State Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poorman's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rocky Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jamieson's Creek.

The strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.

Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well-known and enterprising Express, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.

nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.

B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger Train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville.

Also, a weekly Express to the following places: Wyandot, and Frenchman's Ranch.

OFFICES.—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason. Rich Bar, JONES & CO.

BECKER'S & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line

WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz: Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar 'Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.

Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats for Sacramento.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States. nov 19

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.

FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch. They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS. August 20, 1853.

RUMRILL & CO'S
Northern Express.
CONNECTING WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO,
—DAILY—

TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:

Marysville,	Hansonville,
Foster's Bar,	Gibsonville,
Camptonville,	Onionville,
Goodyear's Bar,	Pine Grove,
Downieville,	St. Louis.

And all other points in that vicinity.

Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe. [illegible] Collections made and all business [illegible] of business left with the agents of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention. RUMRILL & CO.

Dec. 8, 1853.

Banking Houses.

MINERS' EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALL MONEYS depoited in this Bank, in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars, are payable on demand, and deposits of over one thousand dollars, at one day's sight. Said deposits made on and after the first of September 1854, to the first of September, 1855, will draw interest at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month.

All Special deposits of not less than one hundred dollars, made for six months and over, will draw interest at the rate of two per cent, per month.

On the 1st of September of each year, depositors will be notified of any change of the rate of interest for the ensuing year.

GOLD DUST consigned for assay or coinage at the United States Branch Mint, will receive immediate attention; and the results from assays will be returned every forty-eight hours, and the charge in all cases will only be one and a half per cent, including all charges for Assay and Coinage—or one half per cent. for Assay alone, when the amount is fifty ounces and upwards; all amounts under fifty ounces the price will be five dollars.

Miners and Merchants leaving gold dust at this Banking House to be assayed, can have an immediate advance on their gold, without any charge for advancing.

Bills of Exchange on the Eastern States at ninety days from date, or sixty days from sight, will be drawn at par.—Sight Drafts will be drawn at three per cent., or at the usual rates at the time of drawing.

Mint Certificates purchased at a reasonable discount. Gold dust and gold bars purchased at the highest market price.

Rich Quartz Specimens valued free of charge, and the highest price paid for them when offered for sale.

The usual Banking facilities extended to Mercants and Traders, and the Bank will be kept open for the accommodation of Depositors until 5 1-2 o'clock P. M., and until 10 P. M. on Saturdays.

N. B. Miners can remit their Moneys or Gold Dust, in sealed packages, through Wells, Fargo & Co's and Adams & Co's Expresses, labelled and directed to me, with such instructions as they may deem proper, with the full assurance that every attention will be paid to their instructions relative to the same. A. S. WRIGHT, Banker.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

W. F. & CO., in connection with their Express Business will also transact a general

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS
GENERAL AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES
Made in all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States and Europe, with promptness and despatch.
Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY ADVANCED ON GOLD DUST DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION OR COINAGE.
SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA,
for sale at Current Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS
also drawn payable at the following places, viz:

Albany	N. Y.	Cleaveland,	Ohio.	Kalamazoo,	Mich
Troy,	"	Ashtabula,	"	Niles,	"
Utica,	"	Painesville,	"	South Bend,	Ind.
Syracuse,	"	Sandusky,	"	Michigan City,	"
Oswego,	"	Toledo,	"	Chicago,	Illinois
Auburn,	"	Tiffin,	"	Galena,	"
Geneva,	"	Xenia,	"	Lasalle,	"
Canandaigua	"	Mansfield,	"	Peoria,	"
Rochester,	"	Mt. Vernon,	"	Alton,	"
Lockport,	"	Newark,	"	Springfield,	"
Buffalo,	"	Zanesville,	"	Milwaukee,	Wis.
Binghamton,	"	Columbus,	"	Sheboygan,	"
Owego,	"	Dayton,	"	Racine,	"
Elmira,	"	Springfield,	"	Kenosha,	"
Corning,	"	Hamilton,	"	St. Louis,	Missouri.
Dunkirk,	"	Cincinnati,	"	Louisville,	Ky.
Silver Creek,	"	Detroit,	Michigan.	Montreal,	C. E.
Westfield,	"	Jackson,	"	Qubec,	"
Pottsville,	Penn.	Ann Arbor,	"	Hamilton,	C. W.
Reading,	"	Battle Creek,	"	Toronto,	"
Erie,	"	Monroe,	"	Stonington,	Ct
Providence,	R. I.	Adrian,	"		

Drafts payable at any of the above named places can be procured at our Offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, Coloma, Georgetown, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's and Mokelumne Hill, CALIFORNIA, and Portland, OREGON.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Cor. California & Montgomery Sts, San Francisco.
October 21, 1853

ADAMS & CO.
BANKERS,....Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ANY OF OUR HOUSES IN—

New York,	Boston,	
Philadelphia,	Baltimore,	
Washington,		Cincinnati,
New Orleans,		St. Louis, and
London.		

Also, payable at the following Banks:

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester
George Smith and Co	Chicago
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie
Michigan State Bank	Detroit
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland
Clinton Bank	Columbus

Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

July ADAMS & CO.

PAGE, BACON & CO.
BANKERS, Montgomery Street, San Francisco,

DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—

Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans
Page & Bacon	St. Louis
Hutchins & Co	Louisville
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati
S. Jones & Co	Pittsburg

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
May 25, 1852. aug 20-tf

PALMER. COOK & CO..
BANKERS,
Washington Street cor. Kearny, opposite the Plaza.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Bills Sold on all the Eastern Cities, and Gold Dust Purchased at Market Prices.

Agents in New York—American Exchange Bank, No. 50 Wall Street. feb 17tf

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
BY R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

THE Implements kept embrace a great variety of Plows made up expressly for the California and Oregon markets, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Seed Sowers, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Threshing and Fanning Machines, Mills, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Wagons, Wheels, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Pumps, Road Scrapers, Axes, Chains, &c. These implements are mostly made up from NEW and HIGHLY IMPROVED patterns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, and put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.—A complete assortment of Hedge and Pruning Shears, Hatchets, Saws and Knives, Budding and Edging Knives, Bill Hooks, Lawn and Garden Rakes, Garden Engines, Syringes and Waterpots, Transplanting Trowels, Scofflers, Hand Plows, Lawn Scythes, &c.

Castings, Skeleton Plows, Harrow Teeth, and Iron Work of all kinds done to order in the cheapest and best manner.

Brick Machines, of the most approved pattern.

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Kettles and Cauldrons.

Wire Cloths and Sieves, of different kinds and sizes, kept constantly on hand.

Seeds for the Field and Garden—Such as Improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnip, Cabbage, Onion, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover, and Grass Seeds. These are warranted fresh and superior of their kind.

Fertilizers—Guano, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Bone Dust, Superphosphate of Lime.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

Agricultural Books—A general and varied assortment of these for sale.

A Catalogue of the above Implements, Seeds, &c., of 100 pages, handsomely illustrated with plates, will be forwarded by mail, when requested, post paid.

Subscriptions to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received. Price, $1 per volume, a weekly quarto of 416 pages, the best and cheapest work of the kind published in the United States. jy 21-tf

MARBLE WAREHOUSE.
REMOVAL TO SACRAMENTO STREET.
P. W. STERLING,
SUCCESSOR TO
MESSRS. COIT & BEALS, (in the Marble trade,)

HAS removed his large and valuable Stock from Battery street to the building now occupied by the Coroner,

159 Sacramento Street,

Geo. O. Whitney's old stand, where can be found a large assortment of

Mantels, Tables, Counters, Slabs, Monuments,

and every other article in the line, at the lowest market rates.

P. W. STERLING.
aug 18-1m 159 Sacramento, near Kearny.

WATER CURE PHYSICIAN.
DR. BOURNE,
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Davis Street, near Clay,..........San Francisco.
Office Hours—before 8 A. M., 12 to 2 and after 6 P. M.

☞ The best mode of treating either Acute or Chronic Disease. Sufferers, in the interior, from Rheumatism, Diarrhœa and all Chronic affections, and the ruinous effects o drug treatment, can consult the Doctor by mail.

Aug. 25. [3m.

JAS B. ROBERTS, W. C. McNISH.

JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 70 Battery st., between Sacramento and California sts,
dc3 San Francisco. tf

GEORGE H. JOHNSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM PACIFIC
PIONEER DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
No. 148 Montgomery Street, Cor. of Clay,
OVER THE DRUG STORE.

Daguerreotypes taken in every style of the art. Also, the new and truly beautiful article, the Stereoscopic Picture, taken equally well in all weathers. Call and examine specimens.

Views of Buildings and Copies of Daguerreotypes taken at short notice. je23-3m

HENRY R. ALLEN. L. N. JEFFERIES.

ALLEN & JEFFERIES,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
No. 186 Jackson Street, between Sansome and Battery,
San Francisco.

Wagons and Drays painted with despatch; Graining, Marbling and Imitations of Wood done in a workman-like manner, on reasonable terms. aug18-tf b